THE

LITERARY PANORAMA.

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A Dictionary, Persian, Arabic, and English; with a Dissertation on the Languages, Literature, and Manners of Eastern Nations, by John Richardson, Esq. F. S. A. of the Middle Temple, and of Wadham College, Oxford. A new Edition, with numerous Additions and Improvements, by Charles Wilkins, LL. D. F. R. S. Vol. I. Royal Quarto. pp. Dissertation 96, Dictionary 1157. Richardson, &c. London, 1806.

LANGUAGES are at all times an interesting study to the liberal mind, inasmuch as speech is the vehicle by which man conveys his sentiments to his fellow men, and a nation maintains its intercourse with surrounding nations. Whoever has acquired a language has removed one formidable barrier which opposed his being considered as a native in any country, whether civilized or savage. Quitting the humiliating character of a silent spectator, he now rises to the dignity of an associate and friend, he ingratiates himself with those whom he addresses in accents recommended by their familiarity, and in terms received with effect, because received with understanding.

In proportion to the intimacy of nations, and the connections established between their subjects, an acquaintance with the language spoken by each other, becomes indispensable; and their mutual necessities will induce them to devise means for effecting that medium of intercourse, from which both expect the establishment of mutual convenience and confidence.

Countries so distant in situation as Britain and Persia, might be supposed to have little occasion for acquiring each other's languages; nevertheless, such is the magic influence of commerce, that the importance of this acquisition is entitled to national attention; and the advantages it presents are not only numerous and valuable, but unattainable by any other means.

When the possessions of Britain in India were confined to a few acres on the Coast of Coromandel, the language prevalent on that coast was, apparently, the only one necessary for transacting the concerns of the English East-India Company, at that time merely an association of traders. But, when the obvious policy, amounting to a duty, of expelling the French from their insidious encroachments, had annexed extensive territories to the British Dominions, and when, by degrees, the sovereignty of these *Merchants* comprized not only provinces, and kingdoms, but an empire with many millions of subjects, the languages and dialects of the country, became objects of serious concern in discharging the highly important duties of government.

Many and serious are the embarrassments arising from extemporaneous interpretation; whether in courts of justice, where the law should be administered with impartiality, and tempered with mercy; or in carrying into effect the ordinances of authority, where he, who intentionally demands no more than customary tribute, or who endeavours to adjust local and opposing interests, is liable to imposition in a thousand shapes, under ever-varying pretences, and to an indefinite amount. Mistake, and still more effectually misrepresentation, may impoverish the subject without enriching the sovereign; and vexations utterly repugnant to the intention of the legislator, may attach so many difficulties to the operation of the wisest regulations, as to disgust the very

parties whose welfare was expressly consulted, in the promulgation of such acts of authority.

India had long submitted to Mahometan conquerors, Persians by origin, who had adopted much of the Arabic into their native tongue, by reason of the prevalence of that language among them, in consequence of the religion they professed, of which, Arabia was the primitive seat. India had also commercial relations with Arabia and Persia, so that to conduct the business of government, or even to fulfil the commissions of trade, was impossible, without acquaintance, if not familiarity, with the languages of those countries.

The learning and research of Britain had been, and continued to be, directed to such Oriental writings as might assist in theological enquiries, rather than to those which were requisite for facilitating commerce. Hence we had but slight and confined knowledge of the Arabic; and respected it no further than we felt its utility in explaining the Biblical Hebrew. Of the Persian we were utterly ignorant; neither had we any facility in the spoken dialects; but these, however essential they might be thought to a few supercargos, were neglected, as of little concern, or were relinquished as absolutely unattainable by European literati.

It is true, that a few distinguished characters, notwithstanding such discouragements deservedly acquired the character of scholars in Oriental Literature, but of these the major part were votaries to the Arabic, and only one, or two, regarded the Persian with any better feeling than indifference. So that, while the former could boast of Erpenius, Golius, D'Herbelot, Schultens, and many others, abroad; and of Greaves, Hyde, Walton, &c. at home; while Reiske could read ancient MSS. which baffled Arabians themselves, and while Britain had established professorships for Arabic, in her seats of learning, the Persian was scarcely noticed, till recommended by the grammar of that excellent scholar Sir W. Jones; notwithstanding the dictionary of Dr. Edmund Castell, was published so long ago as 1669.

The most valuable compendium of Oriental languages known in Europe was compiled by Meninski, and appeared at Vienna, in 1680. The Arabic and Persian parts of this have served for the basis of the work under consideration. The extreme rarity, and the high price, of *complete* copies of Meninski (little short of £100) rendered a performance more accessible to students extremely desirable; and the first edition of Mr. Richardson's dictionary, was, in consequence, extremely well received by the Public.

It was published in 1777, principally under the patronage of the East-India Company; and the present improved edition must depend on the same quarter, for that remuneration to which it is amply entitled. Indeed, it gives us pleasure to observe in those who conduct the immense concerns of this distinguished corporation, a sense of the importance attached to literature; with a readiness to promote and communicate the benefits which naturally flow from it. The institution, in this country, of an establishment in which the necessary preparations for situations of official consequence in our Indian Empire may be acquired, is an honorable proof that public feeling is not absorbed amid the rapid and bewildering vicissitudes of commercial speculation.

These, and many other considerations, that will suggest themselves to our readers, induce us to welcome, with great complacency, the volume under examination, which combines the Arabic language with the Persian; and is a spirited attempt to render both more attainable than hitherto. For this purpose, the Arabic types have been cut with a skill which does great credit to the founder, Mr. William Martin; they seem to be every thing that can fairly be expected from their size. The paper also is good; and the execution of the work at the press, as well as the appearance of the English type, is extremely respectable.

Dr. Wilkins has attempted to communicate the accurate pronunciation of the Arabic, by means of points, above, or below the letter, generally, which to some letters are as many as four. These, in addition to the symbols already established, might be thought, on a cursory inspection, to give an air of complexity to the appearance of the Arabic words; and they might, doubtless, occasion great embarrassment in works less carefully executed than the present, or by an injudicious extension of the scheme.

The Dr. has also inserted "nume-

rous literal and verbal corrections;"—"the additions in new words, and significations marked E. at the end of every period containing them," which "must amount to many thousands;" and must have been a long continued subject of care and anxiety, being mostly drawn from Persian and Arabic lexicons, in possession of the editor; though some were derived from loans and communications, procured, if we are not misinformed, at a considerable expense. Dr. W. has not only augmented the number of significations under many articles; but he has remodelled various parts, and made distinct letters of some that were before intermingled: he has introduced, of course, a new arrangement, and has rendered the whole more distinct and satisfactory than in the first edition.

This work will be found extremely useful to young gentlemen, who propose to engage as linguists in the Company's service: to those already settled in mercantile establishments, whether in Eastern or Western Asia, or in Africa, and, generally, wherever the Arabic, or the Persian, is the spoken language.

We must, however, be permitted to express our persuasion, that the study of Oriental Literature among the learned of Britain would have been more effectually promoted, had the roots of the Arabic words been pointed out in this work; whereby the relations of the various senses into which they diverge would have been more evident, and of course more convincing. For though any one accustomed to the construction of Oriental languages may, in many cases, determine the original idea of the root; and may trace it with much apparent certainty through all its transmutations, yet in others, the very learned editor's assistance, and authority would have been extremely acceptable. And why should not this dictionary have been rendered so complete in every department, as to preclude the necessity of recourse to any other?

Moreover what can be thought, by a reader only moderately acquainted with Arabic, of the *precision* of that language, in which the same word, has contradictory meanings? *E.gr.*—"Climbing a mountain," and "descending a hill," as *ifraz*.—"Ravishing, delighting the soul," and "killing, murdering," as *jansitan*.—"Plaiting the hair," and "shaving it off," as *tumum*.—"A miracle of beauty," and "a monster of deformity," as *Eajba*.—"What is before, also what is behind," as *wara*.—"Gathering together scattered camels, in order to be numbered by the tything man: *(contra.)* separating those which are in a body; concealing one's camels in another's herd, or in another's field, that the tythe gatherer may not see them," as *wirat*.—This last instance conveys but a moderate idea of Arabian honesty; alas! that in all countries, men should practice deception! To the sedate imagination which characterizes inhabitants of the temperate zone, the ideas presented by these, and similar oppositions, must appear utterly incongruous; and the process by which they have been derived from the same source will greatly need explanation. Mr. Richardson's allusion to this circumstance, in his prefatory dissertation, is unsatisfactory.

We should also suppose, in coincidence with our own feelings, that to have met more frequently with descriptions of the customs, manners, ideas, prejudices, and principles, of the productions, implements, labours, and diversions, of the east, would have contributed to render this work a favorite among those, and they are now not a few, who allot to such investigations a considerable portion of their studies. It was, we are well convinced, in the power of Dr. W. to have added much gratification on these points; nor would the students in sacred literature have withheld their grateful acknowledgements also, had his plan included illustrations of cognate Hebrew words; and of incidents, phrases, or terms, allied to others of similar import which occur in Holy Scripture.

In short, our opinion is, that though the merit of this performance in its actual state ranks it considerably before any hitherto submitted to the European public, yet, that the Editor's learning included a variety of knowledge, which the too confined plan of the work as originally fixed withheld him from communicating. Had he trusted more to himself, and less to his predecessors, the value of his labours would have been proportionately increased, together with the obligations of the public.

As the reputation of this Dictionary

is already established, we shall content ourselves with extracting a few articles as specimens of the style, (which ought to have been improved) while they may communicate to our readers some of that amusement which arises from inspecting the manners of the east. The following is connected with the history and reputation of our country.

Inkitar or *Angitar*, an Englishman. This is the name which the Arabian historians of the Crusades have given to Richard, *Cœur de Lion*, King of England, famous among them for his heroic achievements, but particularly on account of the truce for which the Great Saladin was obliged to sue. One of the articles of this treaty was a marriage between *Malcku' l'Adil*, brother to Saladin, and the Queen of Sicily, sister to Richard; which, however, did not take place, the bishops of England insisting that the Saracen prince should become a Christian, which could not be complied with.

Of this anecdote, Madame Cottin has lately taken advantage, to compose an interesting novel: but she has thought proper to deviate from the truth of history in her character of the Arabian lover and his English mistress; no less than in her general conduct of the story.

As we have often in our younger days, wished for a rencontre with a troop of fairies, we feel a pleasure in tracing their history: meaning, nevertheless inflexibly to insist, that, however beautiful or benevolent, those of Persia may be, our British fairies infinitely surpass them.

Pari, a good genius, a beautiful species of imaginary creature, neither man, woman, angel, nor devil; but answering, in many respects, to that beneficent little being to whom our ancestors paid so much attention, called the *Fairy*; which, from the resemblance of the name, and many other circumstances, was in all probability, of eastern extraction. The old romances of Arabia and Persia allot them, a particular country called *Jinnistan* [*Paristan?*] where they live upon perfume alone; and conceive them to be so extremely beautiful, that they call a lovely woman *Parizadah*, "born of the Paris," the name of the second daughter of Darius, whom the Greeks have called *Parisatis*; corrupting in the same manner Sitarah (a star) to *Statira*, and Roshan (splendor) into Roxana. The *Devas* or *Dews*, Jins or Genii, are another species of ideal beings, but the reverse of the *Paris*, being ugly, malignant, and perpetually at war with them, and with mankind, whom the *Paris* are supposed constantly to protect. These two classes of supernatural creatures form great part of the machinery of eastern poetry, fable and romance, and give a most fanciful and extended field to luxuriant imaginations.

The descriptions of the Persian months, the festivals observed in them, and their presiding angels, is an extremely curious article. The whole of it is too long for transcription; but we cannot resist the temptation of extracting a few paragraphs.

We are informed, that the ancient Persians did not measure the subdivisions of their months by weeks, but gave a particular name to every day in the month, and to every month in the year, which they adopted from certain angels, supposed to preside over, and to influence, all the actions of those periods, committed by Omnipotence to their care. The presidents of the months were regarded as a superior class to the rulers of the days. It was considered as a high disrespect to address to one angel the prayer proper to the day of another. The first month of the Persian year commenced, from high antiquity, at the vernal equinox, and was formerly named, together with its angel, *Fire*: but the sultan, *Jalal' ud' din*, about the end of the eleventh century, reformed the Persian computation of time, and transposed the places of the months, no less than half a year, in the calendar.

Farwardin, (March,) is so named from an angel supposed to be treasurer of Paradise. On the first of this month, new year's day, began the principal festival among the Persians, which lasted six days. On the eve of the new year, a young man of elegant figure, personating the new year, was stationed at the door of the royal bed-chamber, which he entered without ceremony, the moment the sun appeared above the horizon. The King immediately addressing him, said, "What "art thou? Whence dost thou come? "Whither dost thou go? What is thy "name? Wherefore dost thou approach? "What dost thou bring?" To which he answered; "I am the fortunate and the "blessed: I am sent hither by God, and "bring with me the new year:" then sitting down, another appeared with a large silver dish, in which were wheat, barley, pease, vetches, sesamé, and rice, (seven ears and nine grains of each) with a lump of sugar, and two new-coined pieces of gold, which, as an offering, were placed before the king,

Then entered the prime minister, the general of the forces, the lord high treasurer, and the superintendant of war: after whom, followed the nobles and people, according to their dignity and respective classes. A large loaf, made of the above-mentioned grains, being then presented to the king; after eating part of it, he offered some to those who were around him, saying "This is the new day, "of the new month, of the new year, of "new time: when all things consistent "with time must be renewed." Then investing his nobles with rich robes, he blessed and distributed among them the presents which had been brought.

Such were the ceremonies of the Persian new year, at court. At the Autumnal equinox they were not wholly unlike, though somewhat differently conducted.

The angel of the month *Mihr* (September) was supposed to be the intelligence which regulated the sun, and to preside over love and friendship. On the 16th, being this angel's particular day, began one of their greatest festivals called *Mihrgan*. The king on the first day of this festival, after anointing himself with the oil of *Ban*, [as did all of his subjects who could procure it] dressed in a superb robe of many colours, his head adorned with the royal *taj*, (diadem) on which was a splendid figure of the Sun, seated himself on his throne; when the high priest entering alone, with a large silver dish, filled with sugar, peaches, quinces, apples, citrons, pomegranates, the jujube, the lote, a bunch of white grapes, and seven myrtle berries, muttered over them a prayer, and presented them to the king, who eat of them all; after which the nobility and others approaching according to their rank, followed the sovereign's example; when a variety of robes and other rich furniture, from the royal ward-robes, were distributed amongst them in proportion to their degree. On this day, it was esteemed fortunate to wean or name children; and if a son was then born to the king, he was immediately, with great solemnity, consecrated high priest of the Sun.

Murdad (July). This angel was one of the reputed guardians of trees, herbs, fruits, and seeds. *Murdad*, amongst other attributes, is supposed to be the presiding angel of winter; but that must, apparently, have been when his month (now July) corresponded with November, for the same reason the ridiculous parade of *rakub' ul Kusaj* or *Kusah nishin* (the procession of *Kusah*) mentioned to have been celebrated in the month *Azur*, must apply to it, when coinciding with the vernal equinox. This festival, however whimsical it may appear to us, was solemnized in Persia, by all ranks, from the prince to the peasant. An old toothless, beardless, figure, representing winter in his departure, was mounted on a mule or ass. He was generally some poor buffoon, (if one eyed so much the better), who, by ludicrous gesticulations afforded much mirth to the people; some sprinkling him with warm water and giving him hot victuals, whilst others were drenching him with cold; Kusah all the while fanning himself, and exclaiming, *garma! garma!* O heat! heat! He had a crow in one hand, and a fan or scourge in the other, and was attended even by the family of the King, or of the governor of the city, who accompanied him on horseback through the whole of the fantastic ceremony. In this manner he paraded the streets, entering the house of every nobleman, who was obliged to give him a piece of money, if he did not wish to have his clothes bedawbed with a piece of red clay, which, dissolved in water, he carried by his side, in a little earthen vessel. He then went into every shop, the owners of which took especial care to have their money ready, for a moment's delay gave Kusah a right to seize all that was in them. Whatever was thus collected before the first prayers, became the property of the king, if in the metropolis, or of the governor in any other city; but from that hour until the second prayer, the receipts were reserved by *Kusah*, himself, who then suddenly disappeared; for if this representative of Winter was found in public after that time, any person might beat him with impunity.

On the same grounds, we must place in the month of *April*, another festival of a more dignified nature, which they celebrated anciently on the 8th of the month *Day*, (December), called *Khurm roz* (cheerful day); when according to the *Farhangi Jahanguiri*, and other authors, the King of Persia clothed in white robes, descended from his throne, and seating himself on a white carpet, the *sarapardah* (or veil before the royal throne) was thrown open, and all his subjects, were admitted to his presence. The husbandmen were treated with particular respect, some of their chiefs dining at the same table with their sovereign, when he addressed them in the following strain: "I am one of you; "my subsistence, and that of my people "rests on the labour of your hands; the "succession of the race of man depends upon "the plough; without you we cannot exist; "but your dependence upon me is reciprocal; we ought, therefore, to be brothers, "and to live in perpetual harmony."

We cannot possibly be displeased with the attention paid by the Sovereign to husbandry, or husbandmen; but we confess, that the following custom affects us still more closely.

We have, indeed, heard in our own

country of privileges appertaining to the ladies in leap-year, in the choice of their lovers; but it seems, that in Persia every year has leap-year-privilege; though restricted to one month, and to one day of that month: but then, in revenge, it extends to married women, as well as to maidens; and includes husbands, as well as bachelors, under its dominion.

Sapandarmuz (February XIIth month). To this angel they assigned the care of the earthly globe, and also the guardianship of virtuous women; in consequence of which, the fifth, his peculiar day, was considered as highly auspicious to every circumstance relative to marriage. One of the names of this day, was, *Mard giran* (taking or governing men); founded, as they say, upon a custom which prevailed in ancient times of vesting the ladies upon that day with despotic power, the husbands paying an implicit obedience to the most arbitrary commands of their wives; whilst the virgins, in their respective classes, had the singular privilege of choosing for themselves a husband from among the unmarried part of the male sex; who, they say, had too high a respect for this gallant institution to hesitate a moment in receiving their fair admirers. The pairing of the birds about this season, might possibly have suggested those inducements to matrimony, as well to the west as to the east, Valentine's day, in old times, with some variation of ceremony, bearing a strong resemblance to this Persian festival.

Kings of Persia...Mirkond and Khondemir, in their histories, describe them as the most ancient monarchs in the world, their empire being supposed to be founded by Caiumaras, near nine hundred years before the Christian æra. They are divided into four great dynasties or families, called the *Pishdadians* (legislators), *Caianians* (great kings), *Ashcanians* (from Ashek, or Arshek the founder of this race, better known in Europe by the name of Arsacides), and the *Sassanians*, from Sassan, the father of Ardeshir Babegan, the first king of that family, (whose posterity reigned from the beginning of the third to the middle of the seventh century; when they became extinct by the death of Yezdigird, dethroned by the Arabians under the Khalifat of Omar, who then annexed Persia to the great empire of the Moslems). Under those dynasties are comprehended all the princes known formerly to the Greeks by the appellations of the Assyrian, Chaldean, Babylonian, Median and Persian kings: whilst it may be observed, that the Greeks, *as well as the Jews*, have frequently mistaken the viceroys, governors, or lieutenants of those ancient monarchs of Persia for the kings themselves; their residence in the provinces nearest to Palestine and Europe having made them better known in the west than their sovereigns. Nebuchadnezzar, Baltazar, Cyrus and Sennecherib, among others, were only governors of Babylonia, and the adjacent districts, under Lohórasb, and other princes of the Caianian dynasty.

Mr. Richardson has, in his Dissertation, employed many strong and incontrovertible arguments, in opposition to the tenor of Grecian history, and the reports of Grecian writers, as usually understood. We abandon to his prowess, the numbers included in the army of Xerxes, as reported by Herodotus, and other particulars; but we cannot bring ourselves to suppose that the Jews, who were carried captive from their own land to Persia, where they resided many years, should have "*frequently mistaken the viceroys, governors or lieutenants of the ancient monarchy of Persia, for the kings themselves;*" without being able to obtain a knowledge of the true character and rank of their captivators; or of the monarch to whom all of them were subjects, and of whom some were commercial agents, and others were official representatives. This sentiment required revision. The unqualified assertion of Mr. R. in his Dissertation, p. xxxix. that, in Hindostan, they "positively refuse to believe the important era" of the deluge, should also have been corrected. The imputation of forgery, by which Major Wilford was deceived, never, so far as we know, attached to the pieces translated by Sir W. Jones; and these are undeniably in favour of the history of the deluge, as an event acknowledged in Hindostan.

We close our account of this work by an instance of service rendered to Biblical literature.

Zarib, one who presides, shakes, and throws the arrows at games of chance. Those arrows were eleven in number, without points or feathers, the first having one notch, the second two, and so progressively to seven; the last four being blanks. They were much in use among the Pagan Arabians, but were prohibited by Mahomet. Such arrows were likewise early in use among the Babylonians, and other Eastern nations. See Ezekiel, xxi. 20.

This Dictionary will form two volumes; the second may be expected in about twelve months. The price of the two is twelve guineas: to be paid on delivery of the first, the second will be delivered *gratis*.

The Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin through Wales, A. D. MCLXXXVIII. *By Giraldus de Barri*; translated into English, and illustrated with Views, Annotations, and a Life of Giraldus, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. F.R.S. F.A.S. 2 vols. Royal Quarto, pp. 850. Price 8l. 8s. With a Volume containing the Original Latin 1l. 11s. London, Miller, 1806.

ALL luxuries, say some of our severer moralists, are injurious in their very nature. Nevertheless, the volumes before us, though they cannot but be reckoned among the greatest literary luxuries of these days of elegance and refinement, have not, we believe, been injurious to any one. To their editor, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, whose labours in translating some parts of them, and in composing other parts, have laid the public under no trivial obligation, their preparation and superintendance must have been a source of agreeable amusement, combining just so much interest as would impart a zest to the undertaking. What can be proposed, as more eligible for a gentleman of taste, skill, and research, of knowledge in history and antiquities, for a man of leisure and fortune, in the intervals of serious occupation, than visits to the most interesting districts of his native island, for the express purpose of illustrating its antient historians? Whatever of health attends a country excursion, whatever of novelty delights the eye by change of scene, whatever of curiosity is gratified by observation of manners, or by inspection of places, unites with the consciousness of having a determinate object in view, to enhance the enjoyments which attend an amateur, in expeditions like those of the worthy Baronet before us. We should not obey the convictions of our minds, if we did not recommend this example to the imitation of our gentry, who without losing an atom of enjoyment in their summer migrations, may ensure the gratitude of the literary world, by the exercise of their inquiries, and the correctness of their observations. The combination of antient history with modern investigation may set many events in a new light, and at the same time assist the inquisitive and the learned, while it furnishes rational amusement to general readers. Many obscure events which embarrass our chronicles, might be elucidated into decisive authority, at an hundredth part of the expense and labour bestowed on these volumes.

The object of the work before us is, to illustrate that zealous itineration of Archbishop Baldwin, in the eleventh century, of which *Giraldus de Barri*, commonly called *Cambrensis*, or the Welshman, has left us a history. The editor has accomplished this, by attentively and repeatedly following the same track, so far as the change of roads and circumstances permitted. He has, in fact, surveyed the country, and reports his observations for the satisfaction of the curious. He has spared no pains, nor expense, in the execution of his design, and his volumes must be ranked among the most splendid for typographical appearance, and picturesque embellishment. They contain upwards of thirty respectable engravings of views, from drawings by Sir R. C. H. himself, (another source of delight, most assuredly!) five neatly coloured maps, of great service towards understanding the subject, besides others on different scales, and more than twenty plates of antiquities of various descriptions, of which a few are selected from the publications of our most eminent antiquaries.

The work opens with a life of the author, *Giraldus*, and an account of his manuscripts extant at Oxford, Cambridge, Lambeth, and in the British Museum. This is succeeded by an introduction to the history of Cambria, prior to A. D. 1188. The object of this dissertation is, the elucidation of the Roman campaigns in Britain, till the entire conquest of the country by that people. Some minor inquiries follow; after which we are presented with the main history, and subject of the performance, the itinerary of Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, through Wales, A. D. 1188, undertaken with design of inducing the natives to assume the holy cross, and assist in recovering the sacred precincts at Jerusalem from their Mohammedan enemies. This is in two books. We have also the description of Wales by Giraldus; and essays, by the editor, on the poetry, architecture, and scenery of the country, with which he has acquired so much intimacy, by repeatedly traversing it. A friend has furnished him also with transla-

tions of two festive effusions by Owain Cyveilioc, prince of Powis; one the "Hirlas," or drinking horn, the other the "Circuits of Wales."

In his life of Giraldus, Sir R. C. H. has taken the pardonable liberty of an editor, who, without violating truth, is permitted to place the character of his principal in the most advantageous point of view. He has thought proper to soften some of those harsher particulars, which have been charged as blemishes on the character of this eminent churchman. He also considers the self-commendations which occur in his works, as what might be justified by circumstances under which he wrote, rather than as proofs of overweening vanity, or impertinent hauteur. We partly agree with him: but, we believe that under our present peaceable establishment, we cannot adequately conceive of those jealousies, ambitions, and heart-burnings on account of ecclesiastical rivalship, which actuated the clergy in the days of Giraldus. Each was desirous of extending his personal influence, not to call it dominion, and in accomplishing this, each thought he was essentially serving, at the same time, the interests of the church, and the cause of God. This is a principle so seductive, and so deeply seated in human nature, that we cannot suppose its influence is unknown, or unfelt in our own day, however forward in professions of liberality: or, that the present state of religion among us, is such as to preclude every suspicion of the same spirit, though not manifested under the same denomination.

A slight sketch of our author's life may shew what were his opportunities of information, and what confidence is due to his narrative.

Giraldus de Barri was descended from a family of rank and importance in Wales. He was born A.D. 1146, at the Castle of Manorbeer, in Pembrokeshire. He seems to have had a natural disposition to literature, and he pursued his studies with diligence; he adds, with applause, not only in his native land, but at Paris, where he remained three years, and returned to England in 1172. At this time he entered into holy orders. Directing his attention to the amelioration of the state, and revenues of the church, under a power derived from the archbishop, and as archdeacon, he officially visited his native country; where he effected, by the dread of excommunication, a partial reformation in temporalities, and, as he supposed in morals, when he terrified the priests into separation from their wives. He discharged his office with rigour; raised himself many enemies; had much controversy to sustain, and much opposition to overcome. He appears to have been active, indefatigable, prompt; yet, the policy of King Henry, in declining to promote him to eminent stations in the church, was, doubtless, founded in a just estimate of his character, his zeal, and his attachment to the principles of ecclesiastical supremacy.

He visited Paris a second time, and describes his popularity in glowing terms. His residence here was long. At his return to Wales, he found the diocese of St. David's in great confusion. He was appointed administrator of all the spiritual and temporal concerns of the church. His fame increasing, King Henry II. induced him to reside at court, appointed him his chaplain, and preceptor to his son John, whom he accompanied to Ireland as secretary, where he refused two bishopricks, and afterwards an archbishoprick. Here he composed a "*Topography*," and a "*Conquest of Ireland*," which on his return to England he recited before the University of Oxford, on three successive days. "On the first day," says he, "I entertained with hospitality the poor people of the town; on the second, the doctors of the different professions, and the students of the greatest celebrity; and, on the third, the remainder of the scholars, with the burghers and militia of the city. Such a magnificent and sumptuous festival revived the antient times of classic poetry, and was wholly unknown in England either in the past or present age."

In the year 1187, King Henry with many of his nobility, engaged themselves in the crusading expedition, at that time highly popular throughout Europe; and Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, was led by this enthusiastic undertaking into Wales, accompanied by Ranulphus de Glanville, Chief Justice of the Realm. The chiefs of Wales met these noble itinerants at Radnor; and notwithstanding the Archbishop and his attendants could address their auditories, only by the medium of interpreters, yet they induced many Antient Britons to take the

cross. This holy mission travelled over a considerable part of Wales, principally of South Wales, and the records of the journey, as composed by Giraldus, in Latin, are now for the first time submitted to the public in English, in the work before us. Giraldus afterwards attended King Henry on his military expedition into France: was elected Bishop of St. David's by the canons of that church; and went to Rome, to solicit confirmation in his see; but the Pope annulled the election. He afterwards resigned his offices of archdeacon and canon, to his nephew, Philip de Barri; retired from public life, lived seventeen years in privacy, and died at St. David's in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

We are not to estimate the character of Giraldus by associating with it our ideas, familiarised to science by the advantages of modern times. When literature was not assisted, as it is now, by extensive communications from the press, and by free intercourse among the learned, the man who acquired knowledge in history sacred and profane, who was eminent in classical studies as well as theological, deserves applause proportionate to the difficulties he overcame. He is, moreover, entitled to many allowances for the remaining weaknesses of his mind: nor, should we censure him with too great severity, when relating incidents, some credible, and others incredible, which in the current language of his day were termed *miraculous*. To have described them under any other distinction would have been thought profane by his readers; although, at this time, they would scarcely excite surprise in the veriest rustic. Giraldus was a man of no ordinary abilities; and had the principles of the Reformation been then promulgated, his zeal, activity, and resolution, might have entitled him to the admiration and gratitude of ages.

As we cannot communicate to our readers an adequate idea of the course he pursued, we shall not follow the archbishop in his progress; but must refer those who interest themselves in the study of our antiquities, to these elegant volumes. Giraldus originally divided his work into chapters; to which the editor has added numerous notes, on the respective pages, with more copious annotations at the end of each. Some of these additions are longer than the chapter they illustrate: but this is the result of considerable investigation and inquiry. Leland has been useful on many occasions; and his authority, as it ought to be, is treated with respect. We shall insert an extract by way of specimen of the author's style and manner. It is from chap. vii. Part II.

From Bangor, we crossed over a small arm of the sea to the island of Mona, distant from thence about two miles, where Roderic, the younger son of Roen, attended by nearly all the inhabitants of the island, and many others from the adjacent countries, came in a devout manner to meet us. Confession having been made in a place near the shore, where the surrounding rocks seemed to form a natural theatre, many persons were induced to take the cross, by the persuasive discourses of the Archbishop, and Alexander, our interpreter, Archdeacon of that place, and of Sirillus, Abbot of Stratfleur. Many chosen youths of the family of Roderic were seated on an opposite rock, and not one of them could be prevailed upon to take the cross, although the Archbishop and others most earnestly exhorted them, but in vain, by an address particularly directed to them. It came to pass within three days, as if by divine vengeance, that these young men with many others, pursued some robbers of that country; being discomfited and put to flight, some were slain, others mortally wounded, and the survivors voluntarily assumed the cross they had before despised. Vol. II. p. 102.

The island of Mona is a dry and stony land, rough and unpleasant in its appearance, similar in its exterior qualities to the land of Pebidion, near St. David's, but very different as to its interior value; for this island is incomparably more fertile in corn than any other part of Wales: from whence arose the British proverb, "Mon mam Cymbry," Mona mother of Wales; and when the crops have been defective in all other parts of the country, this island, from the richness of its soil and abundant produce, has been able to supply all Wales. p. 103.

Then follows the history of a miraculous stone resembling a human thigh: to whatever distance this stone might be carried, it returned home of its own accord the following night But, a pleasanter miracle, well suited to the manners of the people, is related, as permanent "in a small island, almost adjoining to Anglesey, which is inhabited by hermits, living by manual labour, and serving God. It is remarkable, that when, by the influence of human passions, any discord arises among them, all their provisions are devoured and infected by a

species of small mice, with which the island abounds; but, when the discord ceases, they are no longer molested." When the punishment of strife was starvation, we might hope for profound tranquillity: that smaller chastisements were inadequate to this purpose, may be inferred from a remark of our author, in the foregoing page, " that the Welch and Irish are more prone to anger and revenge than any other nations: *the saints likewise of those countries appear to be of a more vindictive nature.*"

The editor has been particularly attentive to the Cathedral of St. David's. The ruinous state of some parts of this edifice, he feelingly laments.

Three distinct but adjoining buildings, says he, form this massive groupe of varied architecture, the Cathedral, College, and Episcopal Palace; the two latter of which are in ruins, and are the most picturesque in their appearance. On entering the Close through a fine octagon gateway, they unexpectedly burst upon the sight, and form a coup d'œil which cannot fail to excite the surprise and admiration of even the most indifferent spectator: but how much more impressive would this view appear if the modern Chapter House was removed; for it unfortunately intercepts the most interesting building in the whole groupe, the Bishop's Palace. Vol. II. p. 22.

On the north and south sides of the altar, under recesses, are the figures of two knights in armour, well executed in free stone. The effigy on the south side represents a man rather advanced in years, in a recumbent attitude, clothed in armour, with his vizor raised, booted and spurred, his head reposing on a helmet; on his left side he carries a sword suspended by a rich belt; a lion rampant is sculptured on his breast plate, and there is an animal of the same species at his feet. This interesting monument, intended to perpetuate the memory of the illustrious Prince Rhys, who died A. D. 1196, is in a good state of preservation. p. 25

This neglected cathedral of St. David's is rendered interesting to the antiquarian by many particularities which it still retains, and such as are not frequently met with in other cathedrals, among which are the penitentiary, the rood-loft, and the shrine of the saint to whom the church is dedicated. The antiquarian, however, will have reason to regret that the numerous monumental effigies, which once enriched this edifice, have been so barbarously mutilated and robbed of their inscriptions, by which so wide a field has been left open to conjecture, and so uncertain a clue for modern ages to determine their right and original owners. p. 31.

Yet to the shrine of this Cathedral, princes formerly came barefooted: witness William the Conqueror in 1609. Henry II. in 1171. Edward I. with his Queen Eleanor. Its riches were so great, and the offerings to it so abundant, that the monks are said to have divided them every week, by dishfuls; the quantity being so massive as not to allow leisure to tell it.

We should be glad to present our readers, if our limits permitted, with the sentiments of Sir R. C. H. on the incursions of Cæsar, and the progress of the Roman arms in Britain. The first attempt of that consummate general (before A. D. 55) was, we know, a mere landing. The second, in the next year, was productive of more important consequences. Our author accompanies the Roman army from its station at Deal, when, quitting the coast it advances into the interior of the island, by a route not very distant from that of the present high road. He supposes that Cæsar had a skirmish with the Britons at Newington, near London, where the name of *Key Col* seems to be a modern corruption from *Caii Collis*; and where the Romans were surprised in the act of fortifying their camp. They however crossed the Thames at Richmond, and penetrated as far as Verulam, which they took by assault; the Britons leaving vast numbers of cattle behind them. Here ended the progress of Cæsar; nor could he be said to have *conquered* so far as this capital of Cassibelaunus; he had indeed terrified into submission the southern nations; but he left Britain unsubdued; and the poet Lucan even hints that he shewed his *back* to the Britons:

Territa quæsitis ostendit terga Britannis.

The campaign of Plautius A. D. 43 was a more serious inroad: and the natives being divided into separate states, without harmony, zeal, or combination, were gradually subjugated by their better disciplined invaders. Sir R. C. H. supposes that Plautius continued in the neighbourhood of the Thames after receiving the submission of Cataratarus, Togodmus, and others; and he places at Dorchester, on this river, that surprize of the Britons in their camp, which other writers have understood as happening on the banks of the Severn. He then examines the campaign of Claudius; to which he allots the marshy districts on the Essex coast, near the

mouth of the river. He differs also from other writers, by supposing that the chain of forts erected by Ostorius, along the banks of the *Ancona*, and *Sabrina*, extended from Stratford upon Avon to Peterborough; rather than from the Avon at Bath, to the Severn. And by way of supporting this proposition, he informs us, that a friend of his found an unusual number of fortified posts along the river Nen in the proper direction for this purpose. It seems, therefore, that the geography of our ancient history is not yet absolutely settled. Ostorius carried his arms into Wales: the scene of his action with Caractacus, our author places at Brandon camp, and Coxall Knoll; the first a little to the west of the great Roman road, leading from Kenchester to Wroxeter. The second within sight, a little above the village of Brampton Brian. The river Teme runs through the vale. Agricola in the year 78 completed the conquest of Wales, after an obstinate and continued struggle of many years. Sir R. C. H. then proposes certain principles, in aid of junior antiquaries when endeavouring to ascertain the Roman roads, or the original British communications; which appear to have been chosen not unskilfully. Most of these he has examined, with every assistance derived from history or learned dissertation. A sketch of Cambrian events from the days of the Romans to A. D. 1188 connects these introductory chapters with the account of Archbishop Baldwin's progress, and his success in procuring recruits, for his pious and military expedition.

The "Description of Wales" by Giraldus Cambrensis, comprises in the first book eighteen chapters, and these exhibit an equal number of excellencies in the character of this people. In the third chapter, Giraldus remarks that the Welsh bards, and singers, or reciters, have the genealogies of their princes, *written* in the Welsh language, in their ancient and authentic books, and also retain them in their memory, from Roderic the Great—from whom they ascend to Sylvius, Ascanius, Æneas—Adam. He says in chap. vii. that Cambria was so called from Camber, son of Brutus, who divided the kingdom of Wales between his three sons, Locrinus, Albanactus, and Camber. He commends the sober suppers and frugal fare of the people. We extract the tenth chapter, as a pleasing picture of their hospitality, liberality, and mutual confidence.

No one of this nation ever begs, for the houses of all are common to all; and they consider liberality and hospitality among the first virtues: so much does hospitality here rejoice in communication, that it is neither offered nor requested by travellers, who, on entering any house, only deliver up their arms, when water is offered to them; if they suffer their feet to be washed, they are received as guests; for the offer of water to wash their feet, is with this nation an hospitable invitation. But if they refuse the proffered service, they only wish for morning refreshment, and not lodging. The young men move about in troops and families under the direction of a chosen leader; attached only to arms and ease, and ever ready to stand forth in defence of their country; they have free admittance into every house as if it were their own.

Those who arrive in the morning are entertained till evening by the conversation of young women, and the music of the harp; for each house has its young women and harp, allotted to this purpose. Two circumstances here deserve notice: that as no nation labours more under the vice of jealousy than the Irish, so none is more free from it than the Welsh; and in each family the art of playing on the harp is held preferable to any other learning. In the evening, when no more guests are expected, the meal is prepared according to the number and dignity of the persons assembled, and according to the wealth of the family which entertains; the kitchen does not supply many dishes, nor highly seasoned incitements to eating; the house is not adorned with tables, cloths, and napkins; they study nature more than splendor; for which reason they place all the dishes together upon mats, with large platters or trenchers full of sweet herbs; they also make use of a thin and broad cake of bread, baked every day, which in old writings was called *Lagana*; and they sometimes added chopped meat with broth. Such tables were formerly used by the noble youth, from whom this nation boasts its descent, and whose manners it still imitates, according to the words of the poet:

Heu! mensas consumimus, inquit Iulus.

While the family is engaged in waiting on the guests, the host and hostess stand up, paying unremitted attention to every thing, and take no food till the company are satisfied; that in case of any deficiency it may fall upon them. A bed made of rushes, and covered with a coarse kind of cloth manufactured in the country, called *Brychan*, is then placed along the side of the room, and

they all in common lie down to sleep; nor is their dress at night different from that by day, for at all seasons they defend themselves from the cold only by a thin cloak and waistcoat; the fire continues to burn by night as well as by day, at their feet; and they receive much comfort from the natural heat of the persons lying near them: but when the under side begins to be tired with the hardness of the bed, or the upper one, to suffer from cold, they immediately leap up, and go to the fire, which soon relieves them from both inconveniencies; and then returning to their couch, expose alternately their sides to the cold, and to the hard bed. Vol. II. p. 294.

Part of the preceding extract will recal to the mind of the scholar, incidents he has met with in Homer; they may, also, be assimilated to various patriarchal occurrences in Holy Writ. The bread called *Lagana* is evidently, that made in haste by the good housewives of old; which we believe is still called plank bread, because baked on a plank of iron. It is a sort of household bread, or thin cake, called, says Mr. Owen, *Bara Liech*, and *Bara Llochan*; griddle, or *gradell* bread, from being baked on the iron plank, called a griddle.

The following, which is the thirteenth chapter, seems to describe something approaching closely to a knowledge of counterpoint; which, if certain, would distinguish the musical proficiency of the Cambrians, and rank it above that of any other nation at the time.

In their musical concerts they do not sing in unison like the inhabitants of other countries, but in many different parts; so that in a company of singers, which one very frequently meets with in Wales, you will hear as many different parts and voices as there are performers, who all at length unite with organic melody, in one consonance, and the soft sweetness of B flat. In the northern district of Britain, beyond the Humber, and on the borders of Yorkshire, the inhabitants make use of the same kind of symphonious harmony, but with less variety; singing only in two parts, one murmuring in the bass, the other warbling in the acute or treble. Neither of the two nations has acquired this peculiarity by art, but by long habit, which has rendered it natural and familiar; and the practice is now so firmly rooted in them, that it is unusual to hear a simple and single melody well sung; and, what is still more wonderful, the children, even from their infancy, sing in the same manner. As the English in general do not adopt this mode of singing, but only the northern counties, it seems probable that these parts of the island were more frequently invaded, and remained longer under the dominion of the Danes and Norwegians, from whom the natives contracted their mode of singing, as well as of speaking. p. 320.

We shall only add the following description of what in modern days are known under the appellation of *Coracles*; and which appear to have been in use from the remotest antiquity.

The boats which they employ in fishing or in crossing the rivers are made of twigs, not oblong nor pointed, but almost round, or rather triangular, covered both within and without with raw hides: when a salmon thrown into one of these boats strikes it hard with his tail, he often oversets it, and endangers both the vessel and its navigator. The fishermen, according to the custom of their country, in going to and from the rivers, carry these boats on their shoulders; on which occasion that famous dealer in fables, Blethere, who lived a little before our time, thus mysteriously said, "There is among us a "people, who when they go out in search of "prey, carry their horses on their backs to "the place of plunder; in order to catch "their prey, they leap upon their horses, and "and when it is taken, carry their horses "home again upon their shoulders."

The boats described by Herodotus, lib. i. as used on the Euphrates, and those described by Pococke as employed on the Nile, and of which he gives a print, bear great resemblance to these of the ancient and modern Britons.

The second book exhibits the defects which disfigure the Cambrian character, such as inconstancy, rapine, want of steadiness in battle, family dissention, and other evil dispositions. As these are comprized in ten books, while what redounds to their credit and glory occupies eighteen, we presume that the balance of moral qualities is quite as favourable in the inhabitants of Wales as among mankind, in general, or among whatever nation may be brought into comparison with these Antient Britons.

Sir R. C. H. has favoured us with a supplement to this Itinerary, in which he presents a summary, but pleasing, course of remarks, on the principal objects which occur in the journey; such as Churches, Monasteries, Abbeys, Castles, and other substantial constructions.

We cannot quit this article without expressing our satisfaction at the modern

improvements of this interesting country. Our author informs us that,

Till within these few years the southern parts of Wales had a decided superiority, in point of good roads and other necessary accommodations, so requisite for the comfort of a traveller; but of late the appearance of the northern provinces has been totally changed; large tracts of land have been rescued by embarkments from the ravages of the sea: new inns have been built; and the new roads of communication have been cut through the most mountainous and apparently impracticable districts. And here let me pay a just and grateful tribute to the laudable zeal and disinterested exertions of an English nobleman (Lord Penrhyn) who has devoted the profits of a large estate to the public good; who at his own expense, has formed an extensive tract of excellent road, has established a sea-port, and introduced into the very bowels of the mountains an industrious and numerous population.—But the most important improvement of the country has been totally overlooked, namely, *Planting*:—the native woods diminish daily.—In a very few years many estates will not furnish even an oak for a gate post.

The work closes with a view of the progress of Architecture, from a period nearly coeval with the Conquest, to the sixteenth century; illustrated by a series of designs taken from existing remains in South Wales, and arranged systematically. We consider some of the principles proposed in this dissertation, as well intitled to attention; and the progress of the pointed arch, from its rise to its maturity and decay, is displayed with perspicuity, and supported by well selected examples. Sir R. C. H. supposes it possessed its greatest strength, and beauty, when corresponding with the proportions of an equilateral triangle. After it became lower, and consequently broader, it declined to absolute dulness and deformity.

We must here close our account of this splendid publication.—The views are executed by the late Mr. Byrne, whose talents as an engraver of landscape, were long acknowledged by the public; the antiquities are by Basire. The work is printed by Bulmer. The whole does honour to the taste and liberality of the Editor.

We regret, however, Sir R. C. H's. imperfect acquaintance with the Welsh language; but, the assistance of Mr. Owen has rendered this little sensible. Mr. O. has also contributed a judicious essay on the Bardic system; of which very few moderns possess equal knowledge.

The Beneficial Effects of Christianity on the Temporal Concerns of Mankind, proved from History and from Facts. By the Right Reverend Beilby Porteus, D. D. Lord Bishop of London. Second Edition. Cadell, pp. 90. Price 5s. 1806.

Religion is that intimate resident in every man's bosom, which directs and controuls his principles and actions. Secret, but powerful is the influence it exerts; not always understood by the subject himself, and conspicuous only on occasions of moment, or on incidents peculiarly adapted to rouse it into action. But Religion is of different kinds, and takes different directions: it is internal or external; principle or practice; happy those in whom it is a due mixture of both!

When what is denominated religion, evaporates in rites and ceremonies, and when the performance of certain solemnities is considered as having fulfilled the duties of religion, weak indeed is the effect of such worship on the heart. The man remains unconscious of any injunctions, opposing his vicious inclinations, or of any invigorating virtue, which may confirm his wiser judgment, and give effect to his better intentions. Yet such was the religion of the antient world.

The deities of paganism were originally mortals like their worshippers. Subject to all the weaknesses of humanity, they were soothed by the servilities of flattery, they were dazzled by the glittering magnificence, of which they were the objects, they were won by entreaty and solicitation; and, like other men, they naturally desired to be remembered with veneration by those on whom they had conferred favours, or those who professed more than ordinary attachment to their interests. Hence their votaries, wherever they migrated, retained those external services in which their deities had taken delight. Hence originated pompous ceremonies, and expensive oblations; prolonged parade amused the eye, and music the ear, perfumes were employed to gratify the sense of smell, and sacrifices to regale the sense of taste. And, because the person thus worshipped could not be every where present, nor prolong his life to meet his devotees in succeeding ages, an idol was substituted; to receive the same homage as was paid to himself. Apprehension of a distant (though living) power, from which the votary expected neither visit nor scrutiny, was little competent to correct

the manners, and feeble beyond calculation was it on the heart. At what still lower degree on the scale of impotence, shall we mark that infinitely small fraction of moral influence which superstition imagined might emanate from an idol? Could an insensible block, however venerated, either detect the open negligence, or punish the secret aversion of its votaries? Could it penetrate the imagination, could it discover whether the soul accompanied the worship of those persons? Or, if they abandoned the devotions to which they had been accustomed, by what means should it regain their lost affections, or prevent the contagion of such delinquency from spreading?

The appointing of deities so distinct qualities, had a further tendency to deprive religion of moral sentiment: for what had Hercules, the god of muscular strength, to do with any other quality in his worshipper than that on account of which he himself was worshipped? Were morals, considered as internal principles, improved by libations to Bacchus?—When Mars was venerated, valour might be rouzed, but not compassion;—when Venus, desire, but not modesty. And, yet the party who had paid his devotions to these deities congratulated himself on having accomplished his religious duties; nor admitted a single serious consideration, as to the moral and mental effects of his services.

But, when Christianity, distinguishing the moral good, or evil, of actions, by the *quo animo*, the intention in which they originated, taught those who embraced it, to watch over the primary conceptions of their minds, when it enforced the principle by proclaiming a Deity, omniscient and omnipresent, the "judge of the *spirits* of all flesh," then, indeed, might every one infer the necessity of "keeping the heart with all diligence, since out of that were the issues of life." Then was the seat and center of religion established in the soul; and then, were words, and actions, the general conduct of life, considered as "outward and visible signs, of an inward and spiritual grace," or as marking the total absence of every principle which could claim affinity with "genuine and undefiled" religion.

Christianity may be considered as regulating the personal, the relative, and the public character of its professor. That the personal character of Christians, is essentially improved by the principles of their beneficent religion, admits of no doubt. The fact, we believe, will be universally acknowledged, and taking this for granted, the tract before us proposes to state in the first place, the effects of Christianity on our domestic relations, from which, as his Lordship justly observes, "flows a very large proportion of the misery or the comfort of human life. Among these, the first in order, and from which the others take their rise, is the state of Marriage." Among Pagans, polygamy and divorce, were, and they continue to be, the banes of conjugal happiness. Of these, Christianity has effectually banished one, and restrained the other; very much to the amelioration of the state, and character of the softer sex. The parental relation is the next in the Bishop's order. It is but too true, that in some of the most celebrated Heathen nations the exposure of newly born infants, in other words, their murder, was permitted and even patronised by the state. The practice still subsists in China, where the number of exposed children, is about 9,000 annually in Pekin, and as many in the rest of the empire, says Mr. Barrow. The Hindoos are guilty of the same inhuman conduct towards their offspring; and hang them up on trees, in baskets, to be devoured by birds of prey. The tremor with which we peruse such accounts, is a triumphant proof of the superior sympathies induced by christianity.

The Bishop draws a very affecting picture of the miseries of domestic servitude, or slavery, as extant among the ancients. The number of slaves was very great. In Athens there were only 21,000 citizens, but 400,000 slaves. It was common for a private citizen of Rome to possess 10 or 20,000. Most of these dragged out a life of labour, subject to the unremitted lash of their imperious taskmasters, uncertain of the prolongation of their lives, incapable of demanding justice, when oppressed, and liable to be murdered for amusement! Christianity abrogated slavery; not by a sudden and general manumission of slaves, not by instigating revolt against their superiors, but, by opening the minds of their proprietors to sentiments of compassion, by inducing them to communicate some of those blessings which accompany liberty, till at length the possession of these unhappy individuals was no longer regarded as a mark of

wealth, and the state of slavery was proclaimed illegal by the edicts of *Christian* Emperors. His Lordship takes this opportunity to express his expectations that slavery in every country, particularly, under British influence, will be abolished; and he asks, "how is it possible for a nation professing the *mild and merciful religion of the gospel*, to authorise and encourage that inhuman traffic? This is surely one of the many strange inconsistencies of the human mind, which it is difficult to explain and impossible to defend." On this part of his subject, the right reverend author has spared his readers many of those afflicting details, which he well knows where to find in the pages of antient writers. In fact, the lot of a slave was the sport of what we call accident, when his master was kind and considerate: but if he fell into the power of a morose and cruel despot, his comfort consisted in awaiting the general termination of human miseries. Law, and custom more powerful than law, allowed barbarities at the relation of which the ears of Christians would tingle; barbarities too atrocious to be here enlarged on.

The influence of Christianity on the civil, or public character, of individuals, and of governments, forms the second section of the Bishop's inquiry. We should be glad, if the memory of certain eminent men in the Christian world, could be vindicated from the charge of persecuting those who differed from them in opinion. This his lordship has not attempted; but he is persuaded, that such conduct has usually originated in political motives, however disguised under the mask of zeal for religion. He thinks that Christianity has introduced milder laws, more general liberty, more impartial administration of justice, with a greater sense of what is due from the various ranks of life to each other. He urges particularly the diminution of the horrors of war, the protection afforded to the vanquished, and the moderation of those evils which cannot be wholly prevented, amid the calamitous glory of military triumph. Modern ages have rarely seen in Christendom, cities burnt to the ground, and their inhabitants carried into captivity. We regret, undoubtedly, those who perish in action, but what is this kind of death, compared with the tortures inflicted on prisoners, antiently? or what are the numbers it destroys compared with those devastations which exterminated alike tottering infancy and decrepid old age, which spared neither rank nor sex, which even included beasts in their proscription, and scattered the mangled limbs of every living thing over the streets of the city which had afforded them habitation?

With respect to all the various nations of Asia, says his lordship, the whole history of that country, both ancient and modern, from one end of the continent to the other, exhibits such an uninterrupted series of barbarity, bloodshed, havock, and devastation in their incessant wars, revolts, revolutions, and intestine dissentions, as it is impossible to contemplate without disgust, astonishment, and horror.—[See the dreadful achievements of Gengis-Khan, Timur, Aurengzebe, and Nadir Schah, in India and Persia.]

Yet all this, and more than this, was naturally to be expected from the *principles* entertained and avowed by the great warriors and statesmen of antiquity. One of them was this, "to glut our souls with the cruelest "vengeance upon our enemies is perfectly "lawful, is an appetite implanted in us by "nature, and is the most exquisite pleasure "that the human mind can taste."—[Thucyd. l. vii. p. 540.] In this most exquisite pleasure they indulged themselves without reserve; in this species of voluptuousness they were certainly perfect epicures.

Nothing can so strongly mark the different spirit of the two Religions; and the consequences to mankind have already in some measure corresponded, and will hereafter correspond still more, to that difference. Though too much fierceness and animosity, too much propensity to war, too many acts of passion and cruelty, are still to be found among the nations of the earth, yet the diabolical principle of *vengeance* is certainly much abated, and many of its most tragical effects are no longer seen. To a certain degree there must undoubtedly be disputes and contests both between kingdoms and individuals, so long as kingdoms consist of men, and men are subject to the infirmities of human nature. But that *vindictive* and *implacable fury* which raged in the breasts of the ancient conquerors, does not seem to be as it was then, the *predominant passion*, the *general turn* and temper of the present age.

That the Gospel abolished human sacrifices, is undeniable. On this subject the Bishop has subjoined a note which deserves attention.

From a late very interesting Publication by Mr. Buchanan, one of the chaplains at Calcutta, called *A Memoir on the Expediency of an Ecclesiastical Establishment in India*, it appears, that human sacrifices still subsist among the Hindoos. Death is inflicted in various ways in their sacred rites. Children

are sacrificed by their parents to Gunga. Men and women drown themselves in the Ganges, in the places reputed holy. They devote themselves to death by falling under the wheels of the machine which carries their gods. Widows are burned and buried alive with their deceased husbands. And it was calculated, by the late learned Mr. William Chambers, that the widows who perish by this self-devotedness in the northern provinces of Hindostan alone, are not less than 10,000 annually.— App. p. 95, 96, 97, 98.—This shews, in the strongest point of view, of what infinite importance it is to communicate the light of the Gospel to heathen nations, as it is the only effectual means of extirpating the savage customs to which they are all more or less addicted, especially that of human sacrifices. Christianity has already annihilated this horrible practice wherever it has been introduced. Does it not then become the British Government, is it not the duty of a Christian kingdom, to impart to their pagan subjects in India, the blessings of the Gospel, which can alone completely civilize and humanize them, and which the above-mentioned Memoir shews to be perfectly practicable, if a sufficient Ecclesiastical Establishment is allowed to that country?

The third Section is allotted to the proofs that these benevolent improvements are consequences of Christianity; and not of Philosophy, whether antient or modern. Rousseau has well said, "Philosophy can effect no good, which Religion cannot effect still better: but Religion can accomplish much, which is beyond the power of Philosophy." This confession does more honour to that writer, than many others with which he *obliged* the public. And, perhaps, a service of no trivial nature might be rendered to our Holy Religion, if the confessions of its adversaries were combined, and properly introduced to the world. A very strong body of evidence, in proof of the depravity of ancient times, and of the ameliorating consequences of Christianity, might be selected from different parts of the writings even of infidels, though we must admit that the undertaking would be attended with many a painful trial of patience, as well literary as moral. A few of these selections are hinted at by his Lordship; the extent of whose treatise did not allow him to enlarge this part of his plan.

They acknowledge, that the "pure and genuine influence of Christianity, may be "traced in its beneficial, though imperfect "effects, on the barbarian proselytes of the "north;" and that on the fall of the Roman empire, it evidently mollified the ferocious temper of the conquerors.—[Decline o the Roman Empire, v. iii. p. 633.]

They acknowledge, that Constantine acted the part of a sound politician, in affording Christianity protection and support; because it not only tended to give firmness and solidity to his empire, but also to soften the ferocity of the armies, and to reform the licentiousness of the provinces; and by infusing a spirit of moderation and submission to government, to extinguish those principles of avarice and ambition, of injustice and violence, by which so many factions were formed, and the peace of the empire so often and so fatally broken.—[Bolingbroke, v. iv. p. 433.]

They acknowledge, in still more pointed and decisive terms, that no Religion ever appeared in the world, whose natural tendency was so much directed to promote the peace and happiness of mankind.—[Bolingbroke.]

They acknowledge, in fine, that these changes are *not owing to the cultivation of letters*, because, wherever they flourished the most, humanity was not the most regarded; but that from the Gospel numberless acts of mercy and kindness take their rise.—[Rousseau, Emile, t. iii. l. 4. 12mo.]

An Appendix, containing notes and further illustrations, concludes the work.

In communicating this tract to the public, the Bishop of London has conferred a favour on the rising generation, especially; and has done a service to Christianity, in which we trust he will have ample occasion to rejoice.

We do not mean to say, that a larger, and perhaps a more complete treatise on the subject might not have been written: but we presume that his lordship's intention was to present a succinct compendium for the use of those who would be startled at a bulky volume. In this he has succeeded. Men of learning may examine for themselves: *they* can be at no loss for facts strongly corroborating the principles and arguments of a work like the present, and authorizing language much more severe than the Right Rev. Prelate has thought proper to adopt. But, in the mean time, what becomes of that numerous class of readers whose opportunities are not equal to extensive investigation? When facts are set before them, they can reason, and they can receive conviction as well as others: but they neither know whence to procure the documents necessary in such enquiries, nor does their leisure afford the time required by such researches. To persons of this description we heartily recommend the perusal of this excellent performance.

A Brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenue, Commerce, and Navigation, of Great-Britain, during the Administration of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt; with Allusions to some of the principal Events which occurred in that Period, and a Sketch of Mr. Pitt's Character, by the Right Hon. George Rose, M. P.—Octavo, pp. 109. With several Tables, Price 5s.—London, Hatchard, 1806.

THIS pamphlet, at the present time, may be considered as a kind of monumental commemoration of the late Mr. Pitt: and such is the acknowledged intention of its author. It comprizes principally a republication of two works under similar titles, the first of which appeared in the year 1792, the second in 1799: but it brings down some of the comparative tables to a date considerably lower.

As a life of Mr. Pitt is preparing for the public eye, we refer to a subsequent opportunity those remarks which might otherwise be suggested on the sentiments of veneration expressed by Mr. Rose for his late illustrious friend. He considers himself as called on "to do justice to that great and virtuous statesman, whose unrivalled qualities, both in private and in public life, will ever be in my recollection,

Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus."

That such an intention is laudable, cannot justly be denied; and now when that animated and vigorous minister is no more, his bitterest enemy may admit without reluctance, that he possessed unquestionable ability, however the spirit of party may continue to impugn the decisions of his political judgment.

Our intention at this time, is, not to introduce even the most remote allusion to party or party-connections, but simply to avail ourselves, for the benefit of our readers, of the information contained in the tract before us. It is of importance to every Briton to be acquainted with the comparative strength and state of his country, at those periods, the most distant of which may be considered as still recent, to which Mr. Rose has directed his attention. The statements referring to the latest of these periods cannot yet have been familiar to the public. We presume therefore, that in assisting their circulation, we promote the intention of their author; and we rely with implicit confidence on their character and correctness, because, they purport to be taken generally, from public documents of the highest authority; and because, Mr. R. pledges his honour as a gentleman, by giving them to the work under his own name, as their compiler.

We remember to have perused the former publications alluded to, on their first appearance, with great attention and satisfaction. In that of 1792, a comparison was drawn between the state of our revenue at that period, and in 1783. In that of 1799, the comparison was brought down proportionately lower; and in the present pamphlet, the progress is continued to the latest returns presented to parliament.

We would for a moment, recal to the attention of our readers, the most prominent instances of Mr. Pitt's financial arrangements; such as, providing for the deficiencies of the then actual revenue, besides funding that immense debt, which he found floating, at his entrance into office. It is thus stated by our author, (in a note p. 9), "The interest of the debt contracted in the American war, and funded at the end of it, was £4,864,000. The increase of revenue, in the year ending Christmas 1784, (nine months after the peace) was £1,755,000 above the year 1774; which left a deficiency of £3,108,000. The floating debt, at the end of the war, was £27,000,000 exclusive of loyalists' debentures."

Besides this, the appropriation, in 1786, of the annual million to the extinction of the national debt, which has ever since been uninterruptedly continued; the addition of one per cent. to capital borrowed, for the purpose of instantly beginning to redeem a certain portion of the principal: the consolidation of the customs; and a distinction established between those statements which shew the produce of the old taxes, and that revenue which is derived from later imposts. Some may think this latter article misplaced among important arrangements; but, in fact, it assists essentially in removing that veil of obscurity under which the public accounts of this kingdom had long been involved; and by giving publicity to our financial situation, it promotes the confidence of the nation, and thereby the security of the state.

We proceed to select from various

pages some of the important information they contain, at the same time, observing, that whoever feels himself interested in the subject, as who does not? will find in the work itself many financial observations intermingled with general remarks, which will amply repay his attention.

By way of specimen we insert the following.

In contemplating the amount of the public revenue, there is something more than the mere consideration of the sum paid into the Exchequer. The revenue is not only the produce, but, in a certain degree, the criterion of national wealth; especially, as much of it is raised on articles not of necessity but of convenience, and even luxury; which shews, in a most satisfactory manner, as well what the people enjoy as what they contribute. On examination it will be found, that the increase of late years has arisen as much upon such articles as on any others of which the revenue is composed.

It is a principle of taxation, equally permanent and politic, to spare, as far as is consistent with the productiveness of the taxes to be imposed, the great body of the people; those inferior ranks from whose labour and industry the wealth of the country is chiefly derived. pp. 35, 36.

It appears by the accompt laid before Parliament in 1804, that the charge incurred to 1803, inclusive, was £13,998,000, and the actual produce of the new taxes, in the year to January 1804, was £15,433,000, affording a surplus of £1,435,000 of income beyond the charge; a very large proportion of the latter was for the Sinking Fund, to redeem the debt incurred in each year.

In 1802, the latest year for which the produce of the taxes imposed before 1793 can be ascertained, the produce of the old taxes was - -	£15,433,000
Estimate of the committee in 1791, on an average of three years - -	13,472,000
Surplus of the taxes - - - - - -	£1,961,000

pp. 18, 19.

The old taxes, existing previous to the war, have produced, annually, on the average of the seven years to 1803, more than on the average of seven years of peace preceding, notwithstanding the imposition of new taxes to an immense amount since that period, £1,484,000.

The imports into Great Britian have, on a similar average, during the last seven years, exceeded those in the former period, annually, to the amount of £12,090,000.

The British manufactures exported have, on a similar average, during the last seven years, exceeded those in the former period, annually, £11,296,000.

Foreign goods and manufactures exported have, on a similar average, during the last seven years, exceeded those in the former period, annually, £6,501,000. *Table*, p. 43.

Mr. Rose justifies this statement by a Table given in his Appendix No. I., of which the following is a copy.

PRODUCE OF THE PERMANENT TAXES IMPOSED BEFORE 1793.

	Year.	£.
The Taxes for the Debt funded were imposed in 1784 and 1785, and the Consolidation of the Customs took place in 1787.	1785 -	12,104,798
	1786 -	11,867,055
	1787 -	12,923,134
	1788 -	13,007,642
	1789 -	13,433,068
	1790 -	14,072,978
	1791 -	14,132,000
		91,540,675
		13,077,239
Deduct Taxes repealed 1792, - -		223,000
Average of these 7 years - - - -		12,854,239
In this period new Taxes were imposed to the amount £7,500,000 a year.	1792 -	14,284,000
	1793 -	13,941,000
	1794 -	13,858,000
	1795 -	13,557,000
	1796 -	14,292,000
	1797 -	13,332,000
	1798 -	14,275,000
		97,539,000
Average of these 7 years - - - -		13,934,000
Average of the preceding 7 years		12,854,000
Excess in the last 7 years over the preceding period - - -		1,080,000
In this period Taxes were imposed to the amount £7,468,000 which sum is taken from the actual produce, as laid before the House of Commons in June, 1804.	1799 -	15,727,000
	1800 -	14,238,000
	1801 -	14,641,000
	1802 -	15,433,000
		60,039,000
Average of these 4 years - - - -		15,009,000
Average of the first 7 years		12,854,000
Average of these 4 years over the Average of the first 7 years		2,155,000

The amount of the old Taxes cannot be ascertained later than 1802.

In the following statements of imports and exports, the Old Custom House valuations are adopted, for the sake of comparisons among the respective periods: the real value is estimated from declarations made in consequence of the convoy duty.

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

Year.	£.
1785	15,948,000
1786	15,786,000
1787	17,804,000
1788	18,027,000
1789	17,821,000
1790	19,890,000
1791	19,669,000
Average of these 7 years	17,740,000
1792	19,659,000
1793	19,256,000
1794	22,288,000
1795	22,736,000
1796	23,187,000
1797	21,013,000
1798	27,857,000
Average of these 7 years	22,285,000
Excess in favour of the second period compared with the first period	4,545,000
1799	26,837,000
1800	30,570,000
1801	32,795,000
1802	31,442,000
1803	27,992,000
1804	29,201,000
1805	29,973,000
Average of these 7 years	29,830,000
Excess in favour of the third period compared with the second period	7,545,000
Excess in favour of the third period compared with the first period	12,090,000

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

Year.	Foreign and Colonial Produce.	British Manufactures.	TOTAL.
1785	£4,742,000	£11,082,000	£15,824,000
1786	4,270,000	11,830,000	16,100,000
1787	4,606,000	12,053,000	16,659,000
1788	4,517,000	12,724,000	17,241,000
1789	5,379,000	13,779,000	19,158,000
1790	4,979,000	14,921,000	19,900,000
1791	5,670,000	16,810,000	22,480,000
	4,880,000	13,314,000	18,194,000

Average of these 7 years.

Year.	Foreign and Colonial Produce.	British Manufactures.	TOTAL.
1792	£6,129,000	£18,336,000	£24,465,000
1793	5,784,000	13,892,000	19,676,000
1794	8,386,000	16,725,000	25,111,000
1795	8,509,000	16,527,000	25,036,000
1796	8,923,000	19,102,000	28,025,000
1797	9,412,000	16,903,000	26,315,000
1798	10,617,000	19,672,000	30,289,000
Average of these 7 years.	8,251,000	17,308,000	25,559,000
Excess in favour of the 2d period compared with the 1st period,	3,371,000	3,994,000	7,365,000
1799	9,556,000	24,084,000	33,640,000
1800	13,815,000	24,304,000	38,119,000
1801	12,087,000	25,699,000	37,786,000
1802	14,418,000	26,993,000	41,411,000
1803	9,326,000	22,252,000	31,578,000
1804	10,515,000	23,935,000	34,450,000
1805	9,950,000	25,003,000	34,953,000
Average of these 7 years,	11,381,000	24,610,000	35,991,000
Excess in favour of the 3d period compared with the 2d period,	3,130,000	7,302,000	10,432,000
Excess in favour of the 3d period compared with the 1st period,	6,501,000	11,296,000	17,797,000

The expense of collecting the revenue of the Kingdom, including all the establishments, was stated by the committee of Finance, in 1797, to be on the gross receipt—

	£.	s.	d.	
Customs	6	2	6	per cent.
Excise	4	12	1	
Stamps	4	17	7	
Taxes	3	12	5	

As it is increased since that time, and under the change of management of a part of it, it is reduced in 1805 as under.

	£.	s.	d.	
Customs	5	4	7	per cent.
Excise	3	0	7	
Stamps	3	5	0	

Comparative state of our navigation and commerce at the extreme periods of the last twenty-one years.

NAVIGATION.	1784.	1805.
Shipping belonging to Great Britian and her colonies, Ireland not included	*Tons.* 1,301,000	*Tons.* 2,226,000
Number of seamen employed, in the merchant's service	101,870	152,642

COMMERCE.	1784.	1805.
Imports from British colonies, and from possessions in India	£. 6,751,000	£. 13,271,000
Ditto from Ireland -	1,820,000	3,010,000
Ditto from Foreign countries - - -	6,573,000	13,221,000
	15,144,000	29,502,000
Exports of Brit. manufactures to		1804.*
Brit. possessions,	3,757,000	9,322,000
To Foreign countries	7,517,000	14,613,000
	11,274,000	23,935,000
Ditto of Foreign merchandize - -	3,846,000	12,227,000

The above are the Custom-house valuations, according to rules established more than a century ago.

The real value of exports of British manufactures exported in the two periods were - -	1784. £. 18,603,000	1805. £. 41,068,000
FISHERIES.		
Value of produce imported - - -	127,000	484,000

THE FUNDS.

The price of the 3 per cent. Consols in a period of profound peace, the beginning of 1784, were $56\frac{7}{8}$ to $55\frac{7}{8}$

In December 1805, after thirteen years from the commencement of the war, with an interval of less than two years of feverish peace 60 to 61

As the attention of the public is, with the utmost propriety, more than ever it was, directed to the investigation of our national finances, and as much anxiety has been entertained respecting their true condition, we trust that our insertion of the foregoing statements, will be acceptable to our countrymen. The subject will repeatedly come under future observation. For the present, we dismiss it with our thanks to the right honourable author for his labours: and our hopes that those who are *adepts* in our financial learning, will think it not unwise, or unbecoming to favour the public with such information, as, besides being entitled to confidence in the points of correctness and authenticity, may properly accompany and direct those reasonable expectations (we do not say those insatiable wishes) which every honest-hearted Briton is induced to indulge in behalf of his country.

* The latest period to which these accounts can be obtained.

Du Change, du Cours des Effets Publics, &c. Of Exchange, the Variations in Value of Public Securities, and the Interest of Money, considered in its Reference to the Welfare of the State, &c. By D. V. Ramel, 8vo. pp. 188. Paris, 1806.—Imported by Dulau and Co.—Price 6s.

THIS work appears to be the production of a man of understanding and business. Those who have never before considered the subject on which it treats, may receive useful instruction from it: but, being calculated for France, and especially for Paris, very little of the main subject of the performance could be interesting to our readers. The author recommends to French bankers and agents, a new mode of estimating the course of Exchange; we shall content ourselves with referring the effects of this variation to the consideration of our English bankers, when they have direct intercourse with those who may have adopted it.

But, as the political considerations interwoven with these calculations of our author appear to be founded on good authority, to be composed with very great caution not to reveal too much, while, nevertheless, they describe a state of things in France, which is very proper to be known in Britain; we translate a few pages selected from different parts of the work.

Government cannot continue its activity without incurring expenses; expenses cannot be paid without returns to the public treasury; returns cannot be expected without imposts; it is useless to combat the chimerical system of taxes paid in kind; imposts cannot be gathered without a circulating medium; it is, therefore, the interest of Government that this circulation should exist and should be maintained. Nations which work no mines, cannot, in the natural state of things, procure the precious metals of which currency is made, unless the balance of commerce be in their favour. It is often said, that *ceteris paribus* the richest nation becomes the strongest; and that when those nations which extract gold and silver from the bowels of the earth, may have, at length, attained this distinction, others contest their superiority, and by industry deprive them of it.

The quantity of coin in circulation constantly increasing, every day should augment the favourable balance of trade; because, in its comparative estimate, it is unfavourable to that nation which continues stationary, while its neighbours are increasing their wealth Accordingly, we may observe that if France,

including its new limits, possessing three milliards of livres in coin, should not endeavour to augment this sum, while an adjoining state, possessing only two milliards should double that sum, this thriving state would become richer than France by one fourth part; might on occasion exert superior means of attack and defence, and might, especially, by the high price which it could afford to pay, deprive France of those commodities, the productions of foreign parts, which circumstances rendered indispensably necessary. The difference of the balance of trade is paid ultimately in the precious metals; this payment is indicated by the course of exchange: if this is against France, she is debtor: a few exceptions rather establish the general application of this rule, than destroy it. It is therefore of the utmost importance, that Government should be informed of the true state of the exchange, and the causes of its variations, and should use its efforts to direct them constantly to the advantage of the state.

By this method, England and Holland have acquired a distinction which nature had denied them, but which their industry has effected. In those countries the state of exchange is regarded as an important department of the public administration; those who are in office never forget that their measures ought not to fail of those results which they consider as important, and they study them even in their manner of paying those subsidies which they furnish to their allies.

In Holland, and at Hamburgh, France regulates its accounts with the north of Europe: is the exchange against us in those marts? what is the cause of this disadvantage? It was formerly otherwise.

The great increase of our naval power requires more timber, and more cordage: their price is higher than formerly. Ought we to continue our purchases in order to prevent our rivals from procuring on too favourable terms what they stand in need of, or ought we to procure from our own forests those supplies which now we import, and encourage the cultivation of hemp on our own soil? Are the productions of our own growth equal in quality to what we purchase abroad?

Sweden furnishes us copper; have we no mines which could supply this article? We purchase also Swedish iron; is not the iron of the ci-devant Berry equally good? If it cost somewhat more, ought we not to consider the higher price as compensated by the advantage of giving employment to our own citizens, and thereby of retaining our coin within ourselves? We formerly furnished colonial productions to the north of Europe; now we go there to fetch them; while our political situation forbids us from cultivating those possessions which produce them, why should we not offer to neutral powers those advantages which by inducing them to frequent our ports, may relieve us from paying in addition to the value of the commodities, the expenses not only of brokerage, but of a second voyage?

We formerly exported the productions of our industry to the north; the vessels which now come to us from thence, return in ballast, formed often of our precious metals; why do not our manufacturers direct their labours to such articles as might please those people, who are still partial to us? What goods do they prefer?—can we not imitate, or even surpass them? Our fashions were formerly sought after in those countries; by what means may we enable them to regain their ascendancy? Holland lends us its capital: but why have we recourse to such borrowings?

Are the reciprocal exchanges with the Levant against us? Why have they changed their former character? The ci-devant Languedoc sent thither formerly cloths to the amount of more than 50 millions of livres, which were consumed in the Ottoman dominions; what power has deprived us of this profitable market? Colbert had wrested it from Holland; who has now seized it? Why have our manufactures suspended their intercourse with most of the factories? Have our agents lost that confidence which formerly they enjoyed in transacting business?

Have the inhabitants on the shores of the Bosphorus been deceived? Let the public authority re-establish those regulations which formerly gave us a constant superiority. Do our rivals better understand the taste of their customers? How may we in our turn give them satisfaction? Do foreign dealers vend their productions cheaper? Let us be instructed by what means they accomplish this.

Our relations with Spain are advantageous: but is it not in respect to exchange rather in appearance than in reality?

Are the advantages which result from our intercourse with America, reciprocal? Do their vessels quit our ports loaded with our merchandize, as they enter them heavily laden with their own?

Our industry and manufactures have not been able to maintain the contest with those who borrowing capitals at 5 per cent. deliver their commodities 10, 12, and 15 per cent. cheaper than ours.

The fatal increase of luxury, and the increasing dearness of articles of consumption, have not been in France consequences of a larger circulating medium, which always contribute to diminish its value; but effects the sales of those valuable decorations wh formerly belonged to opulent familie

of a desire more general and extended than formerly for articles of pure superfluity.

With a kind of fury, the French people, quitting those employments which confer distinction only, throw themselves into those that promise wealth; and rush into the profession of agent, banker, merchant, manufacturer, or speculator. We have seen so many shops and warehouses opened that we may say, there are more dealers than purchasers; more places of public resort, such as coffee-houses, in a single street, than there formerly were in the whole city; more clerks than letters to be written: more brokers at the Exchange than transfers to be made.

Whatever advantages we might derive from our national industry;—You destroy those advantages; you, who, undervaluing all the useful classes, esteem only idlers, parasites; and surround yourselves only with their inutility, you, *étrangomanes*, who only commend as handsome what is brought you from a distance, who are vain of your furnitures bought of our enemies, and take a pride in your connections with them, as if they were the most honourable; you, pompous cits, of the lower classes, who despising the potteries of our own manufacture, amass those metals in your dining-rooms of which you deprive the circulation; you, French women, who domineer over the fashions of our neighbours, yet at the same time set no value on your own dresses, unless they have been woven on the banks of the Ganges; who think yourselves not protected from the inclemency of the seasons, unless they be trimmed with ermine and sable, or the hammer-cloths of your equipages are Siberian bear skins; who think yourselves decently clad only when wrapped in Cashmire shawls of the most grotesque patterns, while our own manufactures offer you the *chefs-d'œuvres* of human industry; you, above all, destroy these advantages, you, detestable smugglers, who seduce by a few ounces of silver those wretches who risque their lives and their liberty to effect the introduction of prohibited articles, and who, in your warehouses, decorated most elegantly with foreign productions, introduce our own with expressions of contempt, but are voluble in commendation of whatever has been bought of our rivals.

We are somewhat mistaken if this work had not other sanction than that of its ostensible author, and other purposes to answer than those dependent on calculations of interest, remittances, and agencies. The description it presents of the difficulties under which the commerce of France labours, and is likely to labour, will not surprise any intelligent Briton who knows how vain it is to expect that commerce should flourish by the exportation of manufactures on one side only. This jealousy of receiving the productions of others while she endeavours to force the sale of her own, *per fas et nefas*, restrains the commerce of France to its present disadvantageous condition. When she shall be willing to act with equity and probity, to give and take, to admit into her ports, those articles which others may wish to exchange for her productions, as she also exchanges her productions for the commodities of other countries:—When a more liberal spirit shall animate her rulers, and principles of good faith shall be established in immoveable supremacy throughout her government, and among her merchants, then may she hope for that favourable turn in the course of her exchange, which till that period, every writer in her pay may labour in vain to effect.—Till then, visionary, merely visionary are her expectations of any great accessions to her SHIPS, COLONIES and COMMERCE!

A Voyage to Cochin China, in the Years 1792, 1793. Containing a general View of the valuable Productions and political Importance of that flourishing Kingdom, &c. To which is annexed an Account of a Journey in 1801, 1802, to the Residence of the Chief of the Booshuana Nation, being the remotest Point in the Interior of Southern Africa to which Europeans have penetrated. By John Barrow, Esq. F. R. S. qto pp. 450. Price £3. 13s. 6d. Cadell and Davies, 1806.

MR. BARROW is already well known to the public, by his travels in Southern Africa, and his voyage to China. The former were undertaken by command of the government, at the Cape of Good Hope; the latter was performed in the embassy which accompanied Lord Macartney to the Court of Pekin. The favourable reception of both these works, which we perused with pleasure long ago, contributed, we suppose, to promote the appearance of the present volume. In size, subject, and execution, it forms a proper companion to them.

The author has not merely given a journal of his voyage, and of the events which occurred in its course; but has distinguished himself as a man of observation, and has thrown out a variety of suggestions intended for the advantage of his country. We do not affirm, that no part

of his reasoning is unexceptionable, but we freely acknowledge our obligations to him; and confess that his volume abounds with proofs of sound judgement, and vigorous understanding: with novelty, amusement, and information.

The track pursued by the little squadron charged with the British embassy to China, was nearly coincident with that usually adopted by our Indiamen: from England to Madeira, and Teneriffe, to Brazil, the Cape of Good Hope, the Straits of Sunda, Batavia, and from thence to China: avoiding, however, in this instance Canton, and landing at a port much nearer to Pekin.

Without attempting a particular analysis of this work: we shall insert for public benefit a selection of passages which may enable our readers to estimate the consideration due to the labours of Mr. Barrow. If we cannot on every subject regard them as complete, yet we consider their author as much more deserving of commendation, for what he has communicated, than of censure for deficiencies, which, whatever be our wishes, his insufficient opportunities forbad him the means of supplying.

The Island of Madeira is so well known, that we shall merely state the proportion of its exports taken by different countries: viz.

	Pipes.
To the East Indies - -	5,500
To England - - -	4,500
To the West Indies - -	3,000
To America, and by Americans - - -	2,000
	15,000

The value of which, with a little fruit, and other articles may be estimated at £500,000. The balance of cash against Great Britain is about £100,000. per annum.

The population of the islands under the Portuguese and Spanish governments, is wretched in the extreme. Mr. B. met at Teneriffe with a descendant of the original inhabitants of the island, called the *Guanches*. He was a tall, muscular figure, perfectly upright, active, and vigorous, though more than sixty years of age, of a sallow complexion, with high cheek bones, nose rather flattened, lips somewhat thick, and long black hair. The number of this race of men remaining is very few, perhaps not more than a dozen on the whole island.

A very interesting description of Rio de Janeiro, is given by Mr. B. He has also favoured us with a plan of the harbour, and two views of the coast around the town. From the present state of public report, we attach uncommon importance to these documents, and shall transcribe a part of their contents.

The first remarkable object after passing Cape Frio, is a gap or rent in the verdant ridge of mountains which skirts the sea-coast. This chasm appears from a distance, like a narrow portal between two cheeks of solid stone. The cheek on the left or western side, is a solid stone of a sugar loaf form. A solid mass of hard sparkling granite, 680 feet high above the surface out of which it rises. The opposite cheek is of the same material; but has a regular and easy slope from the water's edge to the summit.

A little island strongly fortified, just within the entrance, contracts the passage to the width of about three-fourths of a mile. Having cleared this channel, one of the most magnificent scenes in nature bursts upon the enraptured eye. Let any one imagine to himself an immense sheet of water running back into the heart of a beautiful country, to the distance of about thirty miles, where it is bounded by a screen of lofty mountains, always majestic, whether their rugged and shapeless summits are tinged with azure or purple, or buried in the clouds. Let him imagine this sheet of water gradually to expand, from the narrow portal through which it communicates with the sea, to the width of twelve or fourteen miles, to be every where studded with innumerable little islands, scattered over its surface in every diversity of shape, and exhibiting every variety of trait that an exuberant and incessant vegetation is capable of affording. Let him conceive the shores of these islands to be so fringed with fragrant and beautiful shrubs, not planted by man, but scattered by the easy and liberal hand of nature, as completely to be concealed in their verdant covering. Let him figure to himself this beautiful sheet of water, with its numerous islands, to be encompassed on every side by hills of a moderate height, rising in gradual succession above each other, all profusely clad in lively green, and crowned with groupes of the noblest trees, while their shores are indented with numberless inlets, shooting their arms across the most delightful vallies, to meet the murmuring rills, and bear their waters into the vast and common reservoir of all. In short, let him imagine to himself a succession of Mount Edgecumbes to be continued along the shores of a magnificent lake, not less in circuit than a hundred miles; and having placed these in a climate where

spring for ever resides, in all the glow of youthful vigour, he will still possess only a very imperfect idea of the magnificent scenery displayed within the capacious harbour of Rio de Janeiro; which, as an harbour, whether it be considered in the light of affording security and convenience for shipping, for its locality of position, or fertility of the adjacent country, may justly be ranked among the first of naval stations.

The town of Rio, or, to speak with becoming dignity of the capital of the Brazils, the city of St. Sebastian, is charmingly situated, on a projecting quadrangular promontory, of an irregular form, three of whose sides are opposed to the harbour, and the fourth sheltered from the prevailing westerly winds by a screen of high hills well covered with wood. The side of the town, which is next to that part of the harbour where the shipping usually lie at anchor, is nearly a mile and a half in length; and the depth inwards about three-fourths of a mile. The northern angle of the promontory is a bold broken eminence, on one point of which there is a regular fortification, and on the other a convent of Benedictine monks, which, being also surrounded with lines of defence, is actually, as well as metaphorically, a church militant. The heights completely command the town, and the anchorage; and they appear to command also, at least they are on a level with, the strongest work in the harbour, on which the defence of the place is thought principally to depend. This is the *Ilha dos Cobras*, or Snake Island, a rock of about eighty feet high at the point on which the citadel stands, and slanting to eight at the opposite end; its length is 300 yards; and it is detached by a narrow but very deep channel from the eminence on which the Benedictine convent is situated. Round every side of this strongly fortified island, and close to its shores, ships of the greatest draught of water may lie in perfect security. Here also are a commodious dock-yard, an arsenal of naval stores, a sheer hulk, and a wharf for heaving down and careening shipping. The largest fleets, however, may anchor in this capacious harbour, intirely out of the reach of any of the guns that are mounted on the forts.

The government allows no stranger to remain on shore after sun-set: nor even to walk the street in the day-time, without a soldier at his heels. Though the sun was nearly vertical, yet the heat was not insupportable. Thermometer in the day from 76° to 84° of Fahrenheit. The nights were most disagreeable; and the torment occasioned by insects, especially the musquito, was intolerable. The state of manners is extremely lamentable. Mr. B. abandons the gentlemen to unqualified censure; but he endeavours to vindicate the ladies; nevertheless, if the testimony of their *confessors* may be taken as evidence, the gallantry of Mr. B. is more conspicuous than his success in this attempt. The political speculations of our author, incline to the opinion, that the Portuguese Brazilians are discontented, and would without much reluctance hazard the interruption of their present tranquillity, in hopes of those improvements in their circumstances which might be promised them by an enterprising revolutionist, of popular manners and address, and derived from among their European ancestry.

How far the exactions and monopolies of the mother country might justify such an extremity, we give no opinion; but we may safely affirm, that a more liberal policy in Portugal, as a mother country, towards its colonies, would find an ample reward in their prosperity, which would ultimately centre in itself.

The native Brazilians maintain a violent antipathy to the Portuguese. Brazil affords an inexhaustible supply of the finest timber, suitable for all the purposes of civil and naval architecture: and ships equal in size to an English 74 gun ship, have been built in the country. We learn also that

In addition to the timber for naval purposes, which every where abounds, the forests of the Brazils supply a number of valuable woods for dyeing, as the *Cæsalpina Braziliensis* or Brazilletta, the *Hæmatoxylum Campechianum* or logwood, and the *Morus Tinctoria* or fustic wood, all of which, however, are royal monopolies. Of medicinal plants they have the bark, the jalap, the ipecacuanna root, the palma christi, and many others, with a great variety of odoriferous plants, and trees that yield turpentine, gums, and resins. Tobacco and pepper may be cultivated to any extent, and the fields and forests afford an inexhaustible supply of wax and honey. The tropical fruits of every description, whether of the eastern or western hemisphere, are good in quality and abundantly plentiful. The oranges, pine apples, and mangoes are exquisite. All kinds of vegetables are plentiful. The fish market is well supplied.

The town and district of Rio de Janeiro is not favourable to "an apparent vigour of health!"

The account given by Mr. B. of the "labours of the table," at Batavia, is extremely amusing: and contributes to explain the reasons of that excessive waste

of life for which this city is famous. The number of inhabitants within the walls is 5,270. And, including the adjoining villages, about 150,000. But the total population within the extent of the government of Batavia is reckoned at 115,000 souls; that of all the Dutch settlements on Java, collectively, at 230,000, that of the whole island is guessed at 2,000,000. The mortality is about 4000 *per annum* at Batavia. A detachment of Wirtemburgh troops in 1791 consisting of six officers and 270 men, lost in one year five officers and 150 privates.

At the period of Mr. B's. visit the government in Cochin China, was in a very unsettled state; and not the least interesting portion of his volume is that which narrates the history and character of its King: whose family having been driven from the throne, by an usurper, himself exiled, and during many years obliged to study concealment, yet, by wise measures, by personal valour, by indefatigable perseverance, aided by good fortune, and the councils of a sagacious French missionary, with whom he had visited Europe, this prince not only regained all he had lost, but had the prospect of enlarging his dominions. While in Europe, by a treaty with France, he assigned to that politic power an establishment, which, had it succeeded, would have placed our China trade, if not our Indian empire, in great jeopardy. Such, at least, is the opinion of Mr. B. It is fit that the name of this hero, at once a sovereign, legislator, general, admiral, naval architect, and a gentleman, should be known and respected among us; it is *Caun-shung*. He is, in 1806, nearly fifty years of age. He venerates the character of the English: and admits our ships into his ports free of duties. He has an army of 113,000 men: a numerous navy; and 139,000 sailors and naval artificers. We must acknowledge, that his treaty with France, and the possibility of its being rendered effective under some diversity of form, together with the European science acquired by this monarch, imparts to Cochin China an importance which we had not before attributed to it.

Cochin China appears to be a plentiful country: it lies in the direct course of our China fleets: it possesses secure and capacious harbours; capable of perfect privacy, with respect to the operations of which they might be the scenes. The reception of the embassy was favourable, though guarded; and the visitors were entertained with music, shows, interludes, and good cheer. The manners of the people closely resemble those of the Chinese; but they seem to have more liberty in some of their principles, and more licentiousness in others. Their religious rites, their writings, and their dresses, conform to those of China.

The drudgeries of life, are laid on the women. They perform the labours of tillage: they superintend the details of commerce: they assist in constructing and keeping in repair their mud built cottages: they manage boats: manufacture earthen ware; and spin cotton wool, which they also dye and make up into dresses for themselves and their families. The beauty of the sex is mentioned in terms of contempt by our author: perhaps those of brighter complexions were less exposed to his observation. His general opinion, however, is, that "nothing met the eye which could impress the mind of a stranger with high notions of the happy condition of this people." Mr. B. has a chapter expressly on the commercial advantage derivable from an intercourse with this kingdom. He observes, that

Cochin China furnishes many valuable articles suitable for the China market, and would open a new and very considerable vent for many of our manufactures; and its situation in the direct route from England to China is an unexceptionable consideration. The forests of Cochin China produce, for instance, a variety of scented woods, as the rose wood, eagle wood, and sandal wood; all of which are highly acceptable in the China markets, and bear most extravagant prices. The Cochin Chinese cinnamon, though of a coarse grain and a strong pungent flavour, is preferred by the Chinese to that of Ceylon. It is said to be a species of Cassia, and not of the Laurus. For rice there is a never failing demand in the populous city of Canton, and sugar and pepper are equally acceptable; all of which are most abundantly produced in the fertile vallies of Cochin China. The price of sugar at Turon was about three dollars for 133 lb.; of pepper, six or eight dollars for the same quantity, and of rice, only half a dollar. To these productions may be added the arua nut, cardamoms, ginger, and other spices; swallows' nests, which are collected in great abundance on the large cluster of islands running parallel with the coast, and known in the charts by the name of the *Paracels*; the *Bichos do Mar*, or sea-snakes,

more properly sea-slugs, and usually called *Trepan* in commercial language, which with sharks' fins, *Moluscas* or sea-blubbers, and other marine products of a gelatinous quality whether animal or vegetable, are at all times in demand by the Chinese. It furnishes besides many other valuable products, as gum lac, camboge, indigo, elephants' teeth, cotton, and raw silk; and there seemed to be no want in the country of gold, silver, and copper. The hilts of the officers swords and the clasps of their belts were generally made of silver, but we frequently observed them of solid gold. It is said, indeed, that a very rich gold mine has lately been discovered near *Hué*, the northern capital. Silver is brought to market in bars about five inches long, in value about eleven Spanish dollars.

We submit this discussion to the consideration of the well informed Directors of our East India Company.

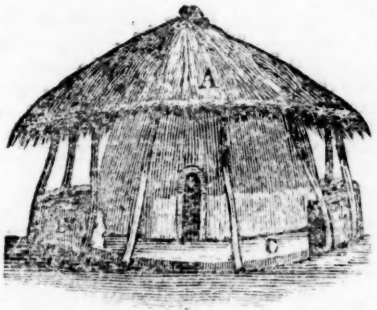
Annexed to the voyage of Mr. Barrow, in an account of a journey of discovery in Southern Africa, which will be read with considerable interest, by those who attentively investigate the human character. It was performed by Messrs. Truter and Somerville, commissioned by the English government at the Cape of Good Hope. They were accompanied by an escort of Dutch Boors, who proved to be of no use, and of Hottentots whose services were much more acceptable than the lifeless exertions of the former.

We shall not entertain our readers with descriptions of barren *Karroos*, or plains without moisture, and of course without verdure: the seats of misery and wretchedness! Mr. Truter met with several individuals of the Bojesman tribe, the prey of wants, which he humanely relieved. After having passed the boundaries of the colony, proceeding northward, the party crossed the Orange river, and met with inhabitants of much superior character to any they had ever known. More elegant in the forms of their persons, more social in their manners, more cleanly, more ingenious: and every way superior to their southern neighbours.

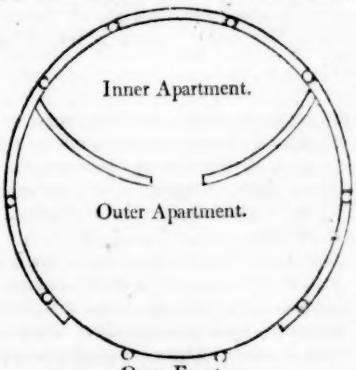
Continuing their route, they arrived at a city! a city in southern Africa, which manifested the existence of civil polity, and the advantages of regular government. Here they found a friend in the king. The women brought milk in leathern bags, in wooden bowls, and in earthen pots, sufficient for the use of the whole expedition. Here they excited as much curiosity as they themselves experienced; and numerous bodies of the natives surrounded them, during the day; nevertheless, as night approached, the people gradually left the encampment, and our travellers retired to rest with the utmost composure, perfectly free from every anxiety as to their personal safety. The name of this city is *Leetakoo*. The name of its king, is *Mooliahaban*.

The town of *Leetakoo*, according to the direction and the distance travelled by the expedition from the Roggeveld, is situated in latitude 26° 30″ south, and longitude 27° east. A river, which from the width of the channel must occasionally be of considerable size, runs through the midst of it. The town, in its circumference, was estimated to be fully as large as Cape Town, including all the gardens of Table Valley; but from the irregularity of the streets, and the lowness of the buildings, it was impossible to ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, the number of houses; it was concluded, however, that they could not be less than two nor more than three thousand, all nearly of the same size and construction, and differing in nothing from that of the chief, except that his was a little larger than the others. The whole population, including men, women, and children, they considered to be from ten to fifteen thousand persons. Round numbers are rarely exact. The two commissioners, it seems, at the end of fifteen days, on comparing notes, found that the estimate of one was ten, of the other fifteen thousand. The truth may probably lie in the middle. The ground plan of every house was a complete circle, from twelve to fifteen feet in diameter; the floor of hard beaten clay, raised about four inches above the general surface of the enclosure. About one-fourth part of the circle, which was the front of the house, and observed generally to face the east, was entirely open; the other three-fourths were walled up with clay and stones, to the height of about five feet. By an inner circular wall passing through the centre, and described with the same radius as that of the first circle, and consequently cutting off one-third of the circumference, an apartment is formed for the depositing of their valuables, as skin clothing, ivory ornaments, hassaguis, knives, and other articles which to them are of essential use. In this apartment, also, the elder part of the family take their nightly rest. The children sleep in the half closed *viranda*, which comprehends two-thirds of the circumference of the circle.

The plan of this cabin will be best understood from the following sketch. It exhibits a degree of skill and contrivance not to say of elegance, very superior indeed to the clumsy, inconvenient, confined and filthy habitations of the Hottentots in the South.



A. Thatch.—B. Mud wall.—C. Raised floor.



These people depend much on the support they derive from their animals, whether milk or flesh: but they also cultivate the lands around them. They smoke tobacco; and take snuff "till the tears trickle down their cheeks!" They ornament their persons with devices painted with white pipe-clay: they decorate their heads with plumes. Religious worship they have none: religious ideas very few, and feeble: fear is the inciting cause of their devotions.

The policy of King *Mooliahaban*, prevented the further progress of the commissioners: we regret that he had recourse to falsity. But perhaps, we should term prudence his preventing our travellers from visiting the *Barroloos:* a nation described as excellent cultivators, skilful in carving, in smelting of ores, and in architecture. We rejoice that our adventurers returned in safety to the Cape, and are pleased that Mr. Truter praises God for his protection in this long and hazardous expedition.

Besides the subjects at which we have hinted, the reader will find many articles of Natural History, treated in this work with considerable ability; and numerous incidental hints of various descriptions, for which we must refer to the volume itself. The engravings, in number twenty, are executed in aquatinta, and coloured so as closely to imitate drawings. They add very much to the appearance and interest of the book.

Orme's Graphic History of the Life, Exploits, and Death of Horatio Nelson, Viscount and Baron Nelson of the Nile, &c. containing fifteen engravings, and intended as an accompaniment to the three celebrated whole sheet plates of his Lordship's splendid Victories. With Memoirs, by Francis William Blagdon, Esq.. folio pp. about 80. Price 2l. 2s London, Orme, 1806.

LORD Nelson's renown has rendered him an excellent subject for poetry, declamation, and graphic representation. It is not, indeed, pretended that either of these modes of conferring applause can do justice to his merit; none but a seaman like himself, can estimate that: neither can the most detailed delineation convey any idea approaching correctness, of the activity, the exertion, and the prowess exhibited in the progress of such actions as it was his Lordship's fortune to conduct. A general idea, and that very limited in point of time, is all which ought to be expected; but, because all that is desirable cannot be accomplished, we are not to discredit the Arts, by inferring, that what they offer is despicable. They can record events of magnitude, in a language which needs no explanation, to whatever part of the world it is addressed; and they communicate, with a celerity beyond the power of narration, the leading ideas with which they are charged. Reflection may, moreover, trace in their superior compositions other circumstances of no small interest, though less obvious, and requiring the attentive eye, and intelligent mind. The whole of a capital production is seldom seen or understood by a casual observer: some industry, and much information are necessary to the adequate comprehension of an artist's labours. It is, therefore, undeniable, that the artist himself must have deeply studied his subject; must have availed himself of every information, not of the principal circumstances

only, but of those which, though apparently minor, are yet indispensable. These must have long occupied his mind, as subjects of vigorous meditation; and, if he designs that his labours should establish their claims to superiority, he must mature his reflections, compose his subject in idea, reconsider it, study what is most probable, what is most becoming, what is most affecting in its nature, in its situation, in its relation to objects around it; and, after having well investigated the whole, and every part, he must adopt that, which all things considered, appears to be preferable. The difficulties attending recent circumstances are augmented by the familiarity of the public with the events; by the recollections of those who were present at them, and by the discordant opinions of those who having formed their own conceptions, insist on the conformity of others to their dogmas, on pain of censure, if not of defamation.

Under these disadvantages Mr. Orme has laboured in composing the work before us. The prints it includes have been published, separately, at various times, as the incidents occurred. They are therefore void of uniformity as to size, shape, character, and execution. Some of them are engraved in the chalk manner, others in aquatinta, others in lines. Some occupy the whole page, others are folded, comprising two pages; and others are head-pieces extending in width more than the page will allow, to which their height bears no proportion. In the copy under our inspection, the battle of St. Vincent, is placed at the passage of the Sound, p. 25, there being no blank to receive it, where it ought to be, in p. 12. The memoir of Lord Nelson's life is very well: but is already known to the public from other narrations; and the account of his funeral, the plates to which are the most interesting in the volume, is of course, coincident with the ceremonials published by the Herald's office.

The abstract from his Lordship's will, the poems, the extracts from poems in which the departed hero is commemorated, are at least as honorable to their composers as to the compiler; and the *keys* to the pictures exhibited in Bond Street, we presume will answer their purpose, if they attract fresh gazers to the rooms where their originals may be seen.

If this work had been intituled "A "Collection of Prints published by Mr. "Orme, of which Lord Nelson is the "subject," it might have had claims on our charity and benevolence to be considered as something; but, professing to be "A Graphic History of the Life, Ex- "ploits and Death of Horatio Lord Nel- "son," it is nothing.

The volume is printed on fine paper; and the plates look shewy, being mostly coloured, though not *extra*. It is singular enough that in the funeral procession by water from Greenwich to Whitehall, the firing of the minute gun should be totally omitted, though that, both to the eye, and to the ear, was one of the most striking incidents attending the solemnity.

Histoire particulière des Evénemens, &c. Historical Details of Events which took place in France during the Months of June, July, August, and September, 1792, which effected the Overthrow of the Throne, &c. By M. M. de la Varenne, Jurisconsultus; one of the Victims who escaped from the St. Bartholomew of 1792. 8vo. pp. 546. Paris, 1806. Imported by Dulau and Co. Price 9s.

The Author publishes this volume separately, though part of a more extensive history of those calamitous events which preceded the dissolution of the royal government in France. He supposes that these details have never been collected: and he supports the authenticity of some of them by legal proofs. If the horror we have ever felt at the massacres of those days were capable of increase, this publication is calculated to increase it. The atrocities it narrates are too abominable and barbarous for insertion. "The revolutionary harpies of France, sprung from night and hell," in the language of Mr. Burke, "had tygers to fall upon animated strength! they had hyenas to prey upon carcases!"

Can we rise from the perusal of a work like the present, without expressing our gratitude to Providence, that similar scenes did not disgrace ourselves? We thank God, that the king of Great Britain yet fills his throne, notwithstanding all the revolutions which have astonished Europe: and long may his dignity be supported by the affectionate energies of a people in whose hearts liberty is intertwined with loyalty.

Remarks on the Husbandry and internal Commerce of Bengal. – Calcutta, printed 1804. London, reprinted for the Author. 8vo, pp. 210. Price 5s 6d. Boards. Blacks and Parry, 1806.

This work does not assume the character of a complete system of Indian husbandry. It is part of a treatise, the joint production of two gentlemen, in India, one of whom dying, the other thought proper to publish his portion of the work, on his own account. The original was compiled in 1794, but was corrected for the Calcutta edition of 1803; and is now reprinted for the author. We must, therefore, in examining its contents, make allowances for the interval between those dates and the present time: and for some deficiencies which no doubt were supplied in that part of the work which was composed by the party deceased. From the general character of the performance, as it appears on perusal, we are induced to regret, very sincerely, that the original undertaking was left imperfect. Nevertheless, though not complete, we think it valuable; and recommend it to the attention of our readers.

The work is divided into six chapters, and treats of the general aspect, climate, soil, and inhabitants of Bengal; the husbandry of that province, the tenures of its occupants, the rents, duties, &c. to which it is subject: with remarks on its local and internal commerce, on grain, piece goods, and sundry minor articles of exportation. The subject is of peculiar interest to merchants, who trade to Bengal; to manufacturers who employ the raw materials derived from thence; and to those truly patriotic spirits who delight in establishing the precedence of British manufactures in whatever the world can produce as excellent. Under these ideas we shall consider this tract; and shall take the opportunity of annexing an article or two connected with the subject, by which we hope to diffuse valuable information, while at the same time we consult the taste and gratification of general readers.

Bengal, though comparatively a level country, has several mountainous districts. The plains are inundated annually by the Ganges, and produce rice; the mountains are dry, and yield wheat and barley. The general soil is clay, with a considerable proportion of siliceous sand.

The mountaineers are most evidently distinguished by religion, character, language, and manners, as well as by their features, from the Hindu nation. Under various denominations, they people that vast mountainous tract which occupies the centre of India, and some tribes of them have not yet emerged from the savage state. They are, perhaps, aborigines, driven many ages ago from the plains of Hindustan by the Hindu colonists; but even desolate forests, an ungrateful soil, difficult roads, and a noxious climate, do not preserve to them the unmolested possession of the dreary region to which they have retired. Hindus, and even Muselmans, may be now found interspersed amongst them. It should be, however, noticed, that these mountaineers, in the progress of civilization, do often adopt the manners, and, in time, embrace the religion, and assume the name, of Hindus.

The population of Bengal, including the province of Benares, is stated by our author, at 27,000,000. We learn from his communications that

A considerable proportion of the land yields several crops within the year; much indeed yields only one; but, on the other hand, the practice of crowding crops seems ill judged, and it returns less in proportion to the labour and expence than successive cultivation. We may therefore assume, as the middle course of husbandry, two yearly harvests from each field; one of white corn, and another of pulse, oil-seed, or millet.

We are not to consider *all* land as yielding two crops; but that this may be adopted as a kind of average.

Cattle are grazed at a very small expence. It does not exceed eight anas a head annually for buffaloes, and four anas for cows.

The profits of the dairy arise from the sale of milk, of curds in various forms, and of clarified butter; the last is the only produce which admits of being transported to a distant market. The buffalo-cow daily supplies the dairy with two or three sers of milk.

Cattle constitute the peasant's wealth; and the profits of stock would be greater, did the consumption of animal food take off barren cows and oxen which have passed their prime. This, indeed, cannot happen where the Hindus constitute the great mass of the general population, since they consider the slaughter of kine and the eating of cows' flesh as sinful. But many tribes of Hindus, and even some Brahmens, have no objection to the use of other animal food. At their entertainments it is generally introduced; by some it is daily eaten, and the institutes of their religion do require that flesh should be tasted even by Brahmens at solemn sacrifices, forbidding, however, the use of it unless joined with the performance of such a sacrifice. Daily practice, however, is not governed by rules of limited cogency; and meat, (mutton and goat's flesh,) being more than double the price of

vegetable food, it cannot be afforded as a common diet upon the usual earnings of labour. Whether this circumstance has much influence, or whether entire abstinence from animal food be not rather ascribable to the prevalence of superstitious prejudices, may be questioned. Probably both have influence, though the latter has the greatest. From whatever cause it arise, the consumption of animal-food is not so considerable as to render the stock of sheep an object of general attention. Their wool supplies the home-consumption of blankets, but is too coarse and produces too small a price to afford a large profit on this stock.

This account agrees with remarks made in Egypt, on the Brahmens which accompanied our Indian army: and it contributes to explain the facility with which a diet of animal food was established, even among those who were supposed to be most averse to it. We are informed by Dr. M'Gregor, *Med. Sketches. Egypt.* p. 93. that "the sepoys suffered so much from the severity of the weather, and a climate very unlike their own, that a portion of animal food, as well as of wine, was ordered to be issued to them. The prejudices of country, religion, and of the different casts of Gentoos, were first overcame in the Bombay regiment: at length the most austere yielded; and, finally, even the severe Brahmin, as well as the rigid Mussulman, gave way to the necessity inspired by their situation in a foreign country."

The valuable articles of sugar, tobacco, silk, cotton, indigo, and opium, being the principal dependence of the peasant for the supply of conveniences and for accession of wealth, are well deserving of particular consideration.

Opium, it is well known, has been monopolised by government. It is provided in the provinces of Bihar and Benares, and sold in Calcutta by public sale.—A learned and very ingenious inquirer estimated the produce of one acre at sixty pounds of opium; but we think he must have been misled by the result of trials on very fertile land in a fortunate season. Such information as we have been able to obtain, has led us to estimate little more than four sers or eight pounds.—Many cultivators obtain from the same land a crop of pot-herbs, or some other early produce, before the season of sowing the poppy, but it is reckoned a bad practice.—In estimating the medium produce, we may advert to the accidents of season, to which this delicate plant is particularly liable from insects, wind, hail, or unseasonable rain. The produce seldom squares with the true average, but commonly runs in extremes: while one cultivator is disappointed, another reaps immense gain; one season does not pay the labour of the culture, another, peculiarly fortunate, enriches all the cultivators. This circumstance is well suited to allure man, ever confident of personal good fortune.

The preparation of the raw opium is under the immediate superintendance of the agent or of the contractor. It consists in evaporating, by exposure to the sun, the watery particles, which are replaced by oil of poppy-seed, to prevent the drying of the resin. The opium is then formed into cakes, and covered with the petals of the poppy; and, when sufficiently dried, it is packed in chests, with fragments of the capsules from which poppy-seeds have been thrashed out.

This preparation, though simple, requires expert workmen able to detect the many adulterations which are practised on the raw juice. The adulteration of prepared opium is yet more difficult to discover. It has been supposed to be commonly vitiated with an extract from the leaves and stalk of the poppy, and with gum of the mimosa; other foreign admixtures have been conjectured, such as cow-dung, gums, and resins, of various sorts, and parched rice.

Tobacco, though an exotic, is now cultivated in all parts of India.

From Benares to Rengpur, from the borders of Asam to those of Catac, there is scarcely a district in Bengal or its dependent provinces wherein the Sugar-cane does not flourish. It thrives most especially in the provinces of Benares, Bihar, Rengpur, Birbhum, Birbwan, and Mednipur; it is successfully cultivated in all, and there seem to be no other bounds to the possible production of sugar in Bengal, than the limits of the demand and consequent vend of it. The growth for home-consumption and for the inland trade is vast, and it only needs encouragement to equal the demand of Europe also.

It is cheaply produced and frugally manufactured. Raw sugar, prepared in a mode peculiar to India, but analogous to the process of making muscovado, costs less than five shillings sterling per cwt.

Cotton is cultivated throughout Bengal. Formerly the produce was nearly equal to the consumption, and very little was imported by sea or brought from inland countries. But the increase of manufactures, or the decline of cultivation, has now given rise to a very large importation from the banks of the Jamuna and from the Dekhin. It is there raised so much more cheaply than in Bengal, that it supports a successful competition, notwithstanding the heavy expences of distant transport by land and water; and under-sells cotton of a middle quality in those very provinces where this article was heretofore abundantly produced. A fine sort of cotton is still grown

in the eastern districts of Bengal, for the most delicate manufactures; and a coarse kind is gathered, in every part of the province, from plants thinly interspersed in fields of pulse or grain. This last kind is almost exclusively employed in the coarsest manufactures for home-consumption; and the cotton, imported through the Doab, chiefly supplies the looms at which better cloths are wove.—Several species and numerous varieties of the plant afford this useful production.

Europe was antiently supplied with Silk through the medium of Indian commerce. But, according to most authors, it was the produce of China only, and even there was sparingly produced. Were the fact important it might be shewn, that the culture was not unknown to the eastern parts of Hindustan. For the antient language of India has names for the silk-worm and for manufactured silk; and, among the numerous tribes of Hindus, derived from the mixture of the original tribes, there are two classes, whose appropriated occupations (whence, too, they derive their appellations) were the feeding of silk-worms and the spinning of silk.—The excessive price which silk bore in Europe, when it could be obtained only through the commerce of India, rendered this the most valuable article of oriental traffic.—Five varieties of silk-worms are distinguished.

The tesser, or wild silk, is procured in abundance from countries bordering on Bengal, and from some provinces included within its limits. The wild silk-worms are there found on several sorts of trees, which are common in the forests of Silhet, Asam, and the Dekhin. The cones are large, but sparingly covered with silk. In colour and lustre, too, the silk is far inferior to that of the domesticated insect. But its cheapness renders it useful in the fabrication of coarse silks. The production of it may be increased by encouragement, and a very large quantity may be exported in the raw state at a very moderate rate. It might be used in Europe for the preparation of silk goods; and, mixed with wool or cotton, might form, as it now does in India, a beautiful and acceptable manufacture.

The manufacture of Indigo appears to have been known and practised in India at the earliest period. From this country, whence the dye obtains its name, Europe was antiently supplied with it, until the produce of America engrossed the market.—The better management of America in preparing the indigo, rather than any essential difference in the intention of the progress, transferred the supply of the market to America; for, it is now well ascertained that the indigo of Bengal, so far as its natural quality may be solely considered, is superior to that of North America and equal to the best of South America.

Various other articles, the production or manufacture of which is capable of great augmentation, are also enumerated: such as salt-petre, hides, starch, liquorice, ginger, anatto, and sundry colouring drugs, also tea and coffee

That the population of Bengal is capable of effecting very great increase in the productions of this country, we are assured; and that the rigid distinctions of *cast*, are not so strictly maintained as to justify any apprehension of failure on that account, is inferred from the daily occurrences in Bengal, where it is common to see Brahmens exercising the menial profession of a sudra, and sudras elevated to stations of respectability and importance. It is true, that every cast has clubs, lodges, or associations, peculiar to itself; nevertheless, professions, with few exceptions, are open to persons of every description. And the discouragements arising from religious prejudices, are not greater, says our author, than those resulting from the municipal and corporation laws of Britain.

We have no occasion to enlarge on the muslin trade of India; either on the elegance and beauty of its productions, the delicacy of their texture, or their distinctions and kinds. Nor on the silk goods, or the mixtures, derived from various places, and known by various names. We could have been glad, however, if the writer had not dismissed the article hemp in that cursory manner which ill corresponds with its importance. The only notice he takes of it, is p. 201, where he tells us, "hemp may be prepared from the plant already cultivated here for a different purpose, and relieve Great Britain from the heavy tribute which her commerce and navy now pay to Russia."

Hemp, undoubtedly, is cultivated in India, for the preparation of *Bang*, an intoxicating drug, used instead of opium, and for much the same purposes: but we wonder it should escape our author, that it has been the subject of attention to our government. The Privy Council, in a letter to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, dated Feb. 4, 1803, recommended to the Court to encourage as much as possible, the growth of *strong* Hemp, in India, for naval purposes chiefly; with which recommendation the Court immediately complied. This circumstance gave occasion to an extremely

valuable compendium, by Robert Wissett, Esq. on the subject of the cultivation and preparation of Hemp; and of an article, produced in various parts of India, called sunn, which answers all the purposes of hemp, and is nearly similar in its growth, and in the manner of preparing it. Mr. Wissett's work was printed before the retrospective period included in our review; we can, therefore, only commend it in general terms, as a laborious and judicious compilation from the best authors, British and foreign, on the subject of hemp, its growth and manufacture; between which and sunn, a comparison is instituted chapter by chapter. It deserves to be made more public than it hitherto has been: this, indeed, is the character of sundry other works compiled by that gentleman, whose access to official documents and papers, has enabled him to furnish desirable communications, which in vain may be sought for elsewhere.

The importance of our Indian empire is becoming every day more conspicuous; not only in its political relation, as a colony to a parent state, but as opening new and important channels for our commerce. In return, it is but just that this country should receive those natural productions, or native manufactures of India, which meet its demands. India produces, for instance, not less than five or six, (Dr. Roxburgh enumerates above twenty) of those vegetables, which, more or less, effectually answer the purposes of hemp, and may be used in making cordages of various kinds. Some of them are not inferior to the European plant. What forbids that samples of these should be submitted to the dexterity of British workmen; and why should not such as possess the requisite qualities, contribute to diminish our dependence on foreign nations for supplies of this important article? In the same laudable spirit, the Society for the Promotion of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have offered a premium for the importation of Baughulpoor cotton, from which, cloths are made in imitation of nankeen, without dyeing: also for anatto, and for cochineal. It is true, that the insects which produce the latter, have not yet been advantageously naturalized in India; owing as is usually understood, to a want of the true cochineal *mestique* insect; the wild sort, having been procured by mistake, yet there is every reason to hope that the proper species may be obtained, and that at some future period this valuable drug will be received direct from our own territories, instead of from Spanish America.

We close this article with a notice of another insect, similar in its properties to those of the cochineal, but yielding a yellow colour instead of a red. Our knowledge of it is derived from Dr. Roxdurgh's letter to the highly respectable Society before-mentioned.

Upon the leaves of this tree [which produces the yellow myrobolans, used in dyeing, also a species of galls, of a very irregular shape, and yellowish colour,] I have found an insect, which I take to be the larva of a coccus, or chermes; they are about three eighths of an inch long, and a quarter of an inch broad; flat below, convex above, and composed of twelve annular segments. The whole insect is replete with a bright yellow juice, which stains paper of a very deep and rich yellow colour.

Our readers may expect in our following numbers, descriptions of various Indian subjects, as well of the animal, as the vegetable kingdom, the properties of which excite our wishes for a better acquaintance with them, either as articles of commercial, or of scientific speculation, or of both.

Œuvres Choisies et Posthumes de M. de la Harpe, etc. Select and Posthumous works of Mr. de la Harpe, of the French Academy. In 4 vols. 8vo. Paris. 1806.—Imported by Dulau. Price 36s.

This edition does not comprise the whole of the author's productions, but a selection, said to have been determined by himself. It is well known, that this remarkable man, at different periods of his life, held opinions diametrically opposite. It, therefore, could not be supposed that he would admit into this compendium, formed in his latter days, any of those pieces offensive to morals and religion, which had been his glory in early life

We shall not submit this edition to a strict review; but the reader will find in our work various specimens of those detached pieces which compose it. The life of the author, drawn from the most authentic sources, and greatly superior to any which has hitherto appeared, is translating for a subsequent number.

But we acknowledge without hesitation, that the following paper has appeared to us, so extraordinary in its nature, and so striking in its contents, that we have separated it, by way of distinction, from the other articles contained in these volumes, and have given it an early insertion, for the consideration and reflection of our readers. The editor makes no remarks on it, but gives it simply as follows.

" The following very curious note was found among the papers of M de la Harpe, after his death.

" It appears to me as if it were but yesterday; and it was, nevertheless, in the beginning of the year 1788; we were at the table of a brother academician, who was of the highest rank and a man of talents. The company was numerous and of all kinds; courtiers, advocates, literary men, academicians, &c. We had been, as usual, luxuriously entertained; and at the desert, the wines of Malvoisie and the Cape, added to the natural gaiety of good company that kind of social freedom which sometimes stretches beyond the rigid decorum of it. In short, we were in a state to allow of any thing that would produce mirth. Chamfort had been reading some of his impious and libertine tales, and the fine ladies had heard them, without once making use of their fans. A deluge of pleasantries on religion then succeeded; one gave a quotation from the Pucelle d'Orleans; another recollected and applauded the philosophical distich of Diderot,

Et des boyaux du dernier prêtre,
Serrez le cou du dernier roi.

And of the last priest's entrails form the string
Around the neck of the last King.

A third rises, and with a bumper in his hand, "Yes, gentlemen," (he exclaims) " I am as sure that there is no God, as I " am certain that Homer is a fool." The conversation afterwards took a more serious turn, and the most ardent admiration was expressed of the revolution which Voltaire had produced; and they all agreed that it formed the brightest ray of his glory. " He has given the ton to his " age, and has contrived to be read in the " chamber, as well as in the drawing " room." One of the company mentioned, and almost burst with laughter at the circumstance, that his hair-dresser had said while he was powdering him, " Look you, Sir; though I am nothing " but a poor journeyman barber, I have " no more religion than another man." It was concluded that the revolution would soon be consummated, and that it was absolutely necessary for superstition and fanaticism to give place to philosophy. The probability of this epoch was then calculated, and which of the company present would live to see the *reign of reason*. The elder part of them lamented that they could not flatter themselves with the hope of enjoying such a pleasure: while the younger part rejoiced in the expectation that they should witness it. The academy was felicitated for having prepared the grand work, and being, at the same time, the strong hold, the centre and the moving principle of *freedom of thought*.

" There was only one of the guests who had not shared in the delights of this conversation; he had even ventured, in a quiet way, to start a few pleasantries on our noble enthusiasm. It was Cazotte, an amiable man, of an original turn of mind, but unfortunately infatuated with the reveries of the *illuminati*. He renewed the conversation in a very serious tone, and in the following manner. " Gentlemen," said he, " be satisfied, " you will all see this grand and sublime " revolution. You know that I am " something of a prophet, and I repeat, " that you will all see it." He was answered by the common expression, " *It is* " *not necessary to be a great conjuror to* " *foretell that.*"—" Agreed; but, perhaps, it may be necessary to be something more, respecting what I am now " going to tell you. Have you any idea " of what will result from this *revolution?* What will happen to yourselves, " to every one of you now present; what " will be the immediate progress of it, " with its certain effects and consequences?" " Oh," said Condorcet, with his silly and saturnine laugh, " let us " know all about it; a philosopher can " have no objection to meet a prophet." " —You, M. Condorcet, will expire on " the pavement of a dungeon; you will " die of the poison which you will have " taken to escape from the hands of the " executioner: of poison, which the " happy state of that period will render " it absolutely necessary that you should " carry about you."

At first there appeared a considerable degree of astonishment; but it was soon recollected that Cazotte was in the habit of dreaming while he was awake, and the laugh was as loud as ever.—— "M. Cazotte, the tale which you have "just told is not so pleasant as your *Diable amoureux*. But what devil has put "this dungeon, this poison, and these "hangmen in your head? What can "these things have in common with *philosophy and the reign of reason?*"—— "That is precisely what I am telling you. "It will be in the name of philosophy, "of humanity, and of liberty; it will be "under the reign of reason, that what I "have foretold will happen to you. It "will then indeed be the reign of reason: "for she will have temples erected to her "honour. Nay, throughout France, "there will be no other places of public "worship but the temples of reason."— "In faith," said Chamfort, with one of his sarcastic smiles, "you will not "however be an officiating priest in any "of these temples."—"I hope not, "but you M. Chamfort, you will be well "worthy of that distinction: for you will "cut yourself across the veins with "twenty-two strokes of a razor, and will "nevertheless survive the attempt for "some months."—They all looked at him and continued to laugh.—"You, M. "Vicq d'Azyr, you will not open your "veins yourself, but you will order them "to be opened six times in one day "during a paroxysm of the gout, in order that you may not fail in your purpose, and you will die during the night. "As for you, M. de Nicolai, you will die "on the scaffold; and so, M. Bailly, will "you; and so will you, M. Malesherbes." "Oh heavens," said Roucher, "it appears that his vengeance is levelled "solely against the academy: he has just "made a most horrible execution of the "whole of it; now tell me my fate in the "name of mercy:"—"You will die also "upon the scaffold." "Oh," it was universally exclaimed, "he has sworn to exterminate all of us." "No, it is not me "who has sworn it." "Are we then to be "subjugated by Turks and Tartars?" "By "no means; I have already told you, "that you will then be governed by reason and philosophy alone. Those who "will treat you as I have described, will "all of them be philosophers; will be "continually uttering the same phrases "that you have been repeating for the "last hour, will deliver all your maxims, "and will quote you as you have done "Diderot and the Pucelle." "Oh," it was whispered, "the man is out of his "senses;" for during the whole of the conversation, his features never underwent the least change. "Oh no," said another, "you must perceive that he "is laughing at us; for he always blends "the marvellous with his pleasantries." "Yes," answered Chamfort, "the marvellous with him is never enlivened "with gaiety. He always looks as if he "were going to be hanged. But when "will all this happen?" "Six years will "not have passed away, before all which "I have told you shall be accomplished."

"Here, indeed, is plenty of miracles," (it was myself, says M. de la Harpe, who now spoke) "and you set me down for "nothing." "You will yourself be a "miracle as extraordinary as any which I "have told. You will then be a Christian."

Loud exclamations immediately followed. "Ah," replied Chamfort, "all "my fears are removed; for if we are "not doomed to perish till La Harpe "becomes a Christian, we shall be immortal."

"As for us women," said the Duchess de Grammont, "it is very fortunate that "we are considered as nothing in these "revolutions. Not that we are totally "discharged from all concern in them; "but it is understood that in such cases "we are to be left to ourselves. Our "sex"—"Your sex, ladies, will be no "guarantee to you in these times. It "will make no difference whatever, "whether you interfere or not. You "will be treated precisely as the men; "no distinction will be made between "you." "But what does all this mean, M. "Cazotte? You are surely preaching to "us about the end of the world." "I know "no more of that, my Lady Duchess, "than yourself: but this I know, that "you will be conducted to the scaffold, "with several other ladies along with "you, in the cart of the executioner, and "with your hands tied behind you." "I "hope, Sir, that in such a case, I shall "be allowed at least a coach hung with "black." "No, Madam, you will not "have that indulgence, ladies of higher

" rank than you, will be drawn in a cart " as you will be; with their hands tied " as yours will be, and to the same fate " as that to which you are destined." " Ladies of higher rank than myself? " What, Princesses of the Blood ?" " Greater still."

Here there was a very sensible emotion throughout the company, and the countenance of the master of the mansion wore a very grave and solemn aspect: it was, indeed, very generally observed, that this pleasantry was carried rather too far. Madame de Grammont, in order to disperse the cloud that seemed to be approaching, made no reply to his last answer, but contented herself with saying with an air of gaiety, " *You see, he will not even leave " me a confessor.*" " No, Madam, that " consolation will be denied to all of you. " The last person led to the scaffold who " will be allowed a confessor as the great- " est of favours, will be ————."

Here he paused for a moment.— " And who then is the happy mortal who " will be allowed to enjoy this prerogative?" " It is the only one which will " be left to him; it will be—the King " of France."

The master of the house now rose in haste, and his company were all actuated by the same impulse. He then advanced towards M. Cazotte, and said to him in an affecting and impressive tone, " My dear " M. Cazotte, we have had enough of " these melancholy conceits. You carry " it too far; even to the compromising " the company with whom you are; and " yourself along with them." Cazotte made no answer, and was preparing to retire; when Madame de Grammont, who wished if possible to do away all serious impressions, and to restore some kind of gaiety among them, advanced towards him and said, " My good prophet, you have " been so kind as to tell us all our for- " tunes, but you have not mentioned any " thing respecting your own." After a few minutes of silence, with his eyes fixed on the ground, " Madam," he replied, " have you read the siege of Jerusalem as " related by Josephus?" " To be sure I have, " and who has not? But you may sup- " pose, if you please, that I know no- " thing about it." " Then you must know, " Madam, that during the siege of Jeru- " salem, a man for seven successive days, " went round the ramparts of that city, in " the sight of the besiegers and the be- " sieged, crying incessantly, in a loud and " inauspicious voice,—*Woe to Jerusalem!* " and, on the seventh day he cried, *Woe* " *to Jerusalem, and to myself!* At that " very moment, an enormous stone " thrown by the machines of the enemy, " dashed him in pieces."

M. Cazotte then made his bow and retired.

Observations on the Utility, Form, and Management of Water-Meadows, and the draining and irrigating of Peat Bogs, with an account of Prisley Bog and other extraordinary improvements conducted for His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Thomas William Coke, Esq. M. P. and others, by William Smith, Engineer and Mineralogist, 8vo. pp. 121. Price 10s. 6d. Bacon, Norwich; Longman and Co. London.

The work before us, is dedicated to that able and spirited improver, Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, and justly describes the veneration in which that true patriot is held, not only by his numerous and respectable tenants, but by the inhabitants of the country at large. The laborious and successful researches of Mr. Smith into the *stratification* of England and Wales, have lately attracted the notice of mineralogists and geologists; and have rendered them solicitous for their publication. We are happy to hear, that their wishes will be gratified about the close of the year, by the appearance of a first part. Our author in the preface to his present work, properly remarks, on the absurdity of farmers' sons wasting their time in studies, for which not one in an hundred of them has afterwards any occasion, instead of acquiring a knowledge of practical geometry, and in the principles and use of instruments and machines, intimately connected with their profession. After stating that such was the nature of his own education (he was, we understand, brought up under an eminent land-surveyor, and afterwards studied engineery) Mr. Smith modestly takes occasion, on this account, to claim protection from the severities of criticism. The perspicuous style in which his work is written will secure it this indulgence, while the lovers of descriptive poetry may see much to admire, in the lines that introduce the subjects of his different chapters. Those who expect to find in the

work before us, plans and sections of sluices, hatches, and other appendages of water-meadows, with minute drawings and descriptions of the tools and implements used by floaters will be disappointed. Our author's intentions are rather, to develope those general principles on which irrigation works should be constructed, and on which water meadows ought to be managed. These he deduces not from any particular or local practices, but from an attentive study of the subject on every soil, and in almost every situation in England, whither his indefatigable research as a mineralogist, and his extensive business as an irrigator, drainer, surveyor, or engineer, has led him. To explain every process of making a water-meadow to persons who have never beheld such operations, is not his design. We are among those, who from having seen imperfect, yet expensive, attempts at irrigation in various parts of England, agree with our author in thinking, that, at least, the first attempts require the direction of a professed irrigator, possessing general information on the subject, and capable of successfully adapting his practice, to the ever varying circumstances of new situations and soils. The many important advantages, derived from irrigation and drainage, to the occupiers, and owners of land, and to the public, occasions our regret, that this article does not conveniently admit of extracts. The particular account of two meadows constructed by Mr. S. for the Duke of Bedford, on Prisley Bog in Bedfordshire, (which the celebrated Mr. Elkington had before attempted to drain, without success) with the correct maps of them which are given, fully explain the principles of operation adopted by our author; but for these we must refer to the book, which we can without hesitation recommend, as an important addition to whatever has previously been written on the subject. The printing of this work does credit to the Norwich press.

The Elements of Land Surveying, designed principally for the use of Schools and Students, by A. Crocker, 12mo. pp. 280. Price 7s. bound. Phillips. London, 1805.

We are told in the dedication of this volume, to John Andrews, Esq. that the author has confined himself to the theoretical part; such as, in general, is the subject of school exercises; his intention being to lead the student through the school to the field; there to receive such practical lessons from *his instructor* as will elucidate the theory.

The introduction contains a concise explanation of Algebraic and Geometric signs and notation, and the use of Logarithms and Tables of Sines and Tangents. Part I. contains the usual elementary problems in practical geometry, Part II. treats of geometrical figures, inscribed within each other: Part III. teaches so much of plane trigonometry as is commonly necessary in surveying; which, in Part IV. is applied to the finding of distances: Part V. contains the mensuration of plane figures, including the circle and ellipsis: Part VI. shews how to reduce right-lined figures to others of equal area. In part VII. the business of land-measuring is entered on, the foregoing rules being referred to, or new ones supplied in the notes, as the student proceeds, through a variety of examples: and here we find useful tables for reducing the customary land-measure in Devon and Somerset, where 5 yards make a perch, in Purbeck, and part of Dorset, where 15 feet and one inch make a perch; in Cornwall, where 6 yards; in Lancashire, where 7 yards; and in Cheshire and Staffordshire, where 8 yards are reckoned a perch, to the statute measure wherein $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards make a perch, or the 160th part of an acre. In this part, the student is in some degree instructed in the use of the plane-table and theodolite, of which, and the other instruments used by surveyors, neat engravings are given; but their management in the field is reserved for the practical lessons above alluded to. The necessary cuts and diagrams are well executed in wood, and inserted in the page with the text, a circumstance of considerable convenience and importance to mathematical students. Our author directs his pupils (page 200) to take the measure of the surface however irregular, for determining the area or contents of an estate, but in planning the same, to use the base or horizontal lines answering thereto, in order that the plan may fit: but had he weighed (besides the proposition that more vertical plants or trees cannot grow on the curve or sloping surface of a hill than upon the plane of its base) the more weighty considerations in reference to agriculture, of the difficulty of cultivating

and carrying manure to, and the produce from, steep lands, he would, doubtless, have otherwise explained this part of his work, and would have given the pupil practicable and correct rules for reducing all lines to their horizontal or base lines, at the time of measuring them. Part VIII. treats of the division of land, either of uniform value, or where some parts are better in quality than others: and, Part IX. contains some directions for plotting or laying down the field observations. To this, by way of appendix, a table of logarithms of the first 1000 numbers and their differences is given; also tables of log. sines, cosines, tangents, and cotangents to every 5 of the quadrant, and a table of natural sines to the same extent. We regret to state, that this volume, though useful as far as it goes, is equally silent with the many which have preceded it, on the simple theory, and the excellent checks furnished by the method which surveyors now almost exclusively use, in surveying and plotting estates, in which every line after the first three, is proved to be right, at the time of laying it down; by which a careful surveyor, who plans his work at short intervals, as he proceeds, avoids the possibility of any mistake in his measurements or plan.

We cannot help adding a remark on the diversity of measures adopted in various parts of the kingdom: why should not land measure be ascertained by one uniform perch, as well as corn be sold by one uniform bushel? There are still among us remains of ancient distinctions, established in barbarous times, the continuance of which is a severe sarcasm on the unity, and polity of the British nation and the United Kingdom.

Laurie and Whittle's new Travellers' Companion, exhibiting a complete and correct survey of all the direct and principal Cross Roads in England, Wales, and Scotland, as far North as Edinburgh and Glasgow: by Nath. Coltman, 1806. Price £1. 1s. half bound: in morocco with a tuck £1. 5s. On twenty seven quarto plates.

The unremitted intercourse which now exists between the metropolis of the United Kingdom and the provinces, gives an interest to every information respecting the roads, the means of conveyance, and the accommodations to be met with on the road. Those who travel for pleasure, and those who travel for profit, are equally concerned in compilations, which like that before us, offer their assistance by way of directory. These plates describe the main roads throughout England, distinguishing those travelled by the Mail Coaches; with many of the *cross* roads. They approach, we must acknowledge, more nearly to the *direct* in these plates, than in most others we have seen: yet are sufficiently distinct, to enable any traveller to estimate his journey before he undertakes it, and to fix the route which may best answer his purpose.

We could have wished that some additional respect had been paid to cities, in marking their magnitude: and to those important parts of our constitution, the boroughs which send representatives. The adoption of stars to mark the places which furnish post chaises, instead of denoting, as it used to do, those which furnished members of parliament, may perhaps proved an occasion of serio-comic mishap, to some incautious, but not the less ambitious, or speculative politician.

Cromer, considered as a Watering Place; with observations on the picturesque Scenery in its neighbourhood. By Edmund Bartell, jun. Second edition, much enlarged. Royal 8vo. pp. 124. Price 8s. Leake, Cromer; Taylor, London, 1806.

Cromer has lately been sung in verse, as well as described in prose: it may therefore boast a distinction superior to those villages, of which though they claim the appellation of "watering places,"

——————— it shall be said
They had no poets and are dead.

This village, somewhat dangerously for itself, stands on the margin of the Northern Sea; the encroachments of which formerly swept away its embankments, and deprived it of the parish church, dedicated to St. Peter.

This account is justified, by the discovery, at very low tides, of masses of old wall, and other buildings, which the fishermen still know by the name of the "Church Rock."

It is now however safe enough: especially in summer; but like all other banks exposed to the action of the sea, the cliffs in winter, give way, or *shoot*, as the

author expresses it, seaward, from time to time.

Mr. Bartell describes the church, as being, though now imperfect, a beautiful specimen of architecture, as that art was practised in the time of King Henry IV. The tower commands an extensive view. The free school, the inns, (which are not of the superior class) the fishery, and general occupation of the inhabitants, are next considered, after which follow a favourable character of the town, considered as a place for retirement, descriptions of the bathing machines, cliffs, and beach; of the light house, and other subjects. The rides and walks in the neighbourhood, and to the principal places, within about ten miles, occupy the remainder of the work. From these we learn, that many picturesque sites are found in the adjacencies: that some grand effects are occasionally visible, both by land and water, and that romantic situations are not wanting. The author appears to pique himself on his knowledge of landscape; and we certainly may congratulate him on his possessing in a well instructed eye, a never failing source of pleasure and delight, while scenes such as he describes are open to his inspection.

A view of Cromer is prefixed by way of frontispiece. Another view, on a neighbouring green, is added, by way of appendix. The work is closed by a map neatly coloured; but it has no scale; nor any marks for mile stones; nor any hint at the distance from London; perhaps, this is watering-place policy, in order that Londoners when thinking of Cromer, should forget the great city. However that may be, we are sorry to observe, that although the Right Hon. Lord Suffield, Lord Walpole, Right Hon Wm. Windham, Col. Harbord, Col. Wodehouse, &c. have handsome parks in the neighbourhood, yet, poor souls! not one of them has a house here to put his head in: at least, no mark of any such dwelling appears on the map, though descriptions of their "seats" are given in the work.

Colonel Thornton's Transactions and Negotiations with Robert Christie Burton, Esq., legally, morally, and liberally considered. 8vo. pp. 124, price 2s 6d. London, Goddard. 1806.

An *ex parte* statement of the difference between ♯ and ♭

The Astrarium improved, or, the Views of the principal fixed Stars and Constellations, represented on twelve Plates, (one for each Month in the Year) from which their names and relative situations may be known by simple inspection. Qto. Introduction pp. 11. Price 5s. Chichester, Seagrave, for Carey, London. 1806.

THIS is an ingenious attempt to facilitate the *general* study of those principles of astronomy which regard the fixed stars. The plates may be considered as so many maps of the heavens, at the times for which they are intended. They represent the stars only; and, except light lines marking the Zodiac, contain no artificial distinctions. This has preserved a clearness, which is highly favourable to their intention. But on the other hand, we see no reason why occult delineations of the principal constellations should have produced more confusion in these plates, than boundaries of kingdoms do, in geographical delineations. Moreover, it is impossible that the reasons or occasions which gave name to most of the constellations should be guessed at or explained, without some assistance; for who sees a Great Bear in the heavens? Or, why is any star called a Lyre, a Swan, or a Dog? It might also prepare the students for those artificial distinctions on a celestial globe: for whether it would be wise to explode them altogether, we strongly doubt, being well persuaded that much of the history of mankind is inscribed among the celestial constellations.

The author has given a list of the *Latin* names, with a translation: but he has forgot that the *Arabic* names required the same favour to render them intelligible. Why did he not consult Costard? In the first plate the orbit of the planet next the sun is inscribed *Mars* instead of *Mercury:* this error may be corrected with a pen. The orbit of Saturn, if not that of the Georgian, should have been marked on some other plate: and a little dexterity would have found room for hints at the orbits, and numbers of the secondary planets. We know that the moon is but a very small body, astronomically considered; nevertheless, it is a "great light" to the eye, and may be respected accordingly, without prejudice to the evening studies of youth.

We are pleased with the appearance of

works like this before us, because, we are confident that the *grammar* of sciences cannot be rendered too familiar. Elementary works not only leave a strong impression on the youthful mind, which it preserves with great tenacity in future life; but they wander into places where more regular treatises never penetrate: and they communicate, as it were by accident, very useful knowledge to persons who otherwise might have remained in total ignorance. Our remarks will be understood to arise from our good wishes for the science, and our desire that every improvement of which it is susceptible should be adopted in treatises of this description. The book is neatly printed, and fit for the parlour.

Dernières Pensées, &c. Last Thoughts of the Great Frederic, King of Prussia, written with his own hand at Berlin, in 1786. 8vo. pp. 30. Price 1s. 6d. Paris, 1806. London. Dulau.

M. Champelle, a surgeon at Paris, is the editor of this little pamphlet; and he takes the trouble to sign every copy with his own hand, *pour éviter les contrefaçons*. He affirms that the Duke of Mecklenburgh, entrusted him with the original; a copy of which has been used in the present edition. We do not, nevertheless, vouch for the authenticity of this production. If the original MS. had been open to inspection, and its character were established; or, if the party who received it from the King, would testify its correctness, we might then entertain a better opinion of it.

The following is a favourable specimen.

I hate the accumulation of riches by individuals; in good policy they ought to be distributed. The strength of a state consists in the welfare of its people; not in the wealth accumulated in a few of its cities, and among some of its opulent inhabitants. The people more readily part with a portion of their necessaries, than rich individuals with their superfluities. To enrich the court, is to impoverish the provinces. I have rendered many around me discontented, but the reflection that the people would be something less so, consoled me. A state is soon deprived of its resources when the people is in distress. The power of the English nation resides in the wealth of its husbandmen and mechanics; the poverty of those classes is the torment of France. Riches in possession of the people favour population, and procure plenty; they are like the blood in the arteries which produces growth and vigour; but, if engrossed elsewhere, they only promote luxury; which is always on the look out after distant and foreign objects.

It is of consequence that the Protestant religion should preserve its ascendancy, and that others should not make too rapid progress. This persuasion suits best with all governments. Its principles favour labour and population: it more easily associates with all others: its ministers are without sway: they have no extravagant revenues, nor any political influence on their people. A prelate whose income might pay, and maintain, a regiment, is a circumstance beyond my comprehension.

Memoirs of Mrs. Crouch, including a retrospect of the Stage, during the years she performed. By M. T Young.—2 vols. 12mo. 9s. Asperne. 1806.

A play-bill twenty years in length! The author, like bully Bottom, "may rehearse more obscenely and courageously," and think himself secure from blame too, because "when the players are all dead, there need none to be blamed. Marry if he that writ it, had played Pyramus, and hanged himself in Thisbe's garters, it would have been a fine tragedy!"—although it sins against both literature and morals. In the language of Macbeth,

> This life . . . . . is a tale
> Told by an ideot, full of sound and fury,
> Signifying nothing————

Ulm and Trafalgar. A Poem. Second Edition. 4to. pp. 10. Price 1s. London. Hatchard, 1806.

The contrast between those events which occurred almost at the same instant, in the distant localities of Ulm and Trafalgar, is not only striking, but well calculated to create an interest favourable to the poet, and adapted to inflame the magic glances of that prophetic "eye, in a fine phrensy rolling," which defies the narrow bounds of space and time. A kind of melancholy value attaches to the stanzas before us, as some of them are thought to be the production of a late eminent statesman; and to have softened those hours of suffering which inevitably attend disease. Though his body was enfeebled, yet his mind retained sufficient vigour to contemplate with ineffable delight the deliverance and the triumph of his country, while he saw, not without a pang, other

countries suffering under the accumulated miseries of war, of famine, and of distress more poignant than death itself. If we could select those passages to which we allude, we should certainly present them to our readers: but we do not pretend to the exercise of such magical discrimination. The merit of the poem may be determined from the following specimen.

Lamented Hero! when to Britain's shore
Exulting fame those awful tidings bore,
Joy's bursting shout in whelming grief was drown'd,
And victory's self unwilling audience found;
On every brow the cloud of sadness hung,
The sounds of triumph died on every tongue!

Not joy thus doubtful, sadness thus sincere,
Shall grace, erewhile, the Tyrant-Conqueror's bier:
Whether with undiscriminating sweep
The scythe of war, amid the mangled heap,
Shall lay him low; or lone, corroding care,
Without one heart to pity or to share,
And cheerless toils of solitary sway,
Shall waste his withering frame with slow decay;
Come when it will, from Heav'n's all-righteous hand,
To save, or to avenge, each injured land,
Nations shall kneel to bless the welcome doom;
And France, unfetter'd, trample on his tomb.

But thee, loved Chief! what genuine griefs bemoan!
Fleets, cities, camps; the cottage, and the throne!
Round thy throng'd hearse those mingling sorrows flow,
And seek faint solace in a pomp of woe!
Yet not the vows thy weeping country pays,
Not that high meed, thy mourning Sovereign's praise;
Not, that the great, the beauteous, and the brave,
Bend, in mute reverence, o'er thy closing grave;
That with such grief as bathes a kindred bier,
Collective nations mourn a death so dear;—
Not these alone shall soothe thy sainted shade,
And consecrate the spot where thou art laid!
Not these alone. But, bursting through the gloom,
With radiant glory from thy trophied tomb,
The sacred splendour of thy deathless name
Shall grace and guard thy country's martial fame,
Far seen, shall blaze the unextinguish'd ray,
A mighty beacon, lighting Glory's way;
With living lustre this proud land adorn,
And shine, and save, through ages yet unborn!

Report ascribes the general composition of this little poem to George Canning, Esq. M. P. but many of the lines are attributed to the late Right Honourable William Pitt.

Dictionnaire de Géographie Universelle, &c. Par. P. C. V. Boiste. A Dictionary of Universal Geography, ancient, of the middle ages, and modern, compared: presenting the geographical, historical, political, and statistical picture of the globe, and of its parts, in its different ages and its present state. The names and divisions ancient and recent of Countries, Kingdoms, Republics, Cities, Towns, &c. Their history, productions, natural and ingenious, their commerce, climate, situation, population, manners of their inhabitants, &c. &c. 8vo. One very thick volume; or capable of being formed into two volumes. With an Atlas in 4to. containing 45 Maps, newly laid down, from the latest information, &c. Desray. Paris, 1805. Imported by Dulau and Co. Price £1. 11s. 6d.

Very seldom indeed is our confidence raised by a promising French title, because we have too often found that there was "no trusting to title pages," among that lively and ingenious people. French promises differ extremely from performance, nor is it easy on comparing the latter to recognise the features of the former. But the present work forms an honourable exception. The compiler appears to have consulted the best authorities which have described the various parts of the globe: and has compressed his accounts by the omission of articles and particles, within the narrowest limits possible. The volume, in consequence, contains a mass of information: not on any subject, perhaps, at length; but enough to answer a temporary purpose, and to repay cursory investigation. It is also brought down to the latest period possible: and on the whole we feel ourselves bound to describe it as a work of great labour and merit. We shall give as a specimen, not chosen with particular attention, the following article.

Iseland, *Islandia*, great volcanic island in the N. of Europe, 160 l. long, by 60 in width, 5,500 square; its southern extremity, under lat. 63; yields to Denmark a revenue of £7,500: extensive forests; mountainous, stoney and sterile, excellent pasturages; grass of a wonderful fragrancy; no corn; the ice parting from the lands around the pole, brings store of wood, and animals, foxes and bears: very good horses: hot and salubrious springs: many rivers and lakes full of fishes: mount Hecla, the most famous among its Moun-

tains, throws out flames, and torrents of hot waters: many other volcanoes: government formerly aristocratic: taken in 1263, by the Kings of Norway. was at length united to Denmark with Norway: houses scattered here and there, for fear of fire, or sunk into the earth, for shelter from winds and cold: 50,000 inhabitants, Lutherans of the Augsburgh confession: idle, great players at chess: live on their cattle and fisheries: no high roads, nor any other towns or villages than Bessestedt, Hola and Schalholt, a bishopric: in 1783, in the S. E. of the island, an isle appeared above the sea: it is now enlarged: there is under this sea an active seat of fire: produces salt, and sulphur, fish, meat, wool, &c. Before 1778 no Reindeer: often ravaged by diseases: the black pestilence in 1347 and following years, almost universally destructive: the small-pox has been very injurious; in 1707 and 1708 carried off 16,000 persons; vaccination is introduced: the language is a dialect of the runic: are of middling size, well made, not vigorous; tolerably industrious and hospitable: the women prepare the fish, sew and knit: the men dress leather, and exercise the mechanic arts; are attached to their country, notwithstanding the severity of the climate: in 1786, the King of Denmark rendered its commerce free, before monopolized by a company; a considerable herring fishery, by the Dutch. Long. of Patrickfiord 53, 30. Reikanegs, 354, 53, 30.

Our readers may perceive that it is not impossible to suggest a better order, and arrangement, of the information presented: yet the substance of the information itself is good. We learn, however, that the government of Denmark, has recently given directions for building a town, intended to be the capital of the island, and to restore to this country that eminence in letters which it once enjoyed, and which is not mentioned in the account before us. Probably, this intention of the sovereign was not known when this article was compiled. But a mention of the Iceland literati would not have been amiss. The maps are sufficiently good: but not superior to what are in use among ourselves.

La Colombe messagère plus rapide que l'Eclair, &c. The messenger Dove more rapid than Lightning, by Michael Sabbagh; translated from the Arabic into French, by A. C. Sylvestre de Sacy. 8vo. Price 4s. Paris, 1806.

This work is divided into five chapters. The first, treats of the species of birds named *hamam*; and of the species to which the work particularly refers: the second, of that variety of pigeon which is to be selected, of the natural qualities, and character of this bird; the third, of the first institutor of the method of conveying intelligence by pigeons, and of those who subsequently imitated his example: the fourth, of the manner of breeding and educating these pigeons; and of cautions to be taken when they are sent off with letters; the fifth, contains passages both in prose and verse, selected from eminent writers of former times, on this subject.

However familiar the Arabic language may be to M. Sylvestre de Sacy, he has not neglected, as he informs us in his notes, to consult the author of the work, on the sense of several expressions which occur in it. An advantage infinitely to be valued by every translator who wishes to do justice to the work under his care.

Manuel d'Arithmétique, etc. Manual of Arithmetic, as formerly practised, and Decimal, for the Use of Schools, and of Youth intended for Business, &c. 18mo. Paris. Ancelle, 1806. Imported by Dulau and Co. Price 2s. 6d.

A neat little volume containing the usual rules of arithmetic adapted to the comprehension of learners: it is no further deserving of distinction among ourselves, than as it demonstrates the difficulties experienced by the French, in reducing their former calculations to their present. The former ell is 1 metre and 19 parts in 100. The former toise is 1 metre and 95 parts in 100. The tables annexed, record that the louis d'or, which Jan. 1, 1790, sold for 25 livres 2 sous, in assignats, sold in 1796, on the 17th of Prairial, for 17,950 livres in the same paper. In the same year, 100 livres of mandats were worth on the 1st of Germinal, 34 livres 10 sous: on the 21st of Thermidor, following, they were worth only 1 liv. 11 sous.

Did ever any age, or place, witness an equal depreciation of public paper, secured on national good faith, honour, and property? We confess that uniformity is very desirable in the weights and measures of Britain; but French uniformity greatly exceeds the value at which honest John Bull appreciates its advantages.

Mes Périls pendant la Revolution de Naples, &c.—My Perils during the Revolution at Naples, wherein are recited all the horrors committed in that city by the Lazzaroni and the Calabrians; to which is annexed an exact account of the Manners of the Inhabitants of Calabria. By N***, eye-witness, &c. 8vo. pp. 107. Paris. Bacot, 1806. Imported by Dulau. Price 3s.

A History of Love and Murder: or, rather, of Murder and Love; for the author narrates first his tragedy, but his pamphlet terminates in matrimony; according to the good old rule of romances, "he chose one of the most beautiful and wealthy young ladies of the city, in union with whom, he passed the rest of his life happily, surrounded by peace, honour, and virtue."

The history purports to be that of a young man who escaped the terrors of the time when the Lazzaroni, preceding Cardinal Ruffo, entered Naples, and treated the Gallic partisans with a slight taste of those miseries which their principals know so well how to administer. That many such histories might be compiled we doubt not, but, after those already published by Frenchmen themselves, our sympathy can only be excited by incidents uncommonly interesting and striking; both in matter and manner. They must also possess greater marks of authenticity than the tale before us, which being calculated for the meridian of Paris, is not degraded by inconvenient attention to lubberly matter of fact. The description of Calabrian manners, promised in the title page, is common place: ignorance and innocence are consorted as usual; and the felicity of retirement is described as greatly preferable to the evils attendant on courts and cities.

Disappointed in our hopes of finding a correct delineation of Calabrian manners, we are happy to meet a compensation in a sketch of the manners of the Neapolitans, prefixed by way of introduction. It is borrowed from "Travels to Naples," published at Berlin, in 1804. This we think worth translating: especially as public attention is, by late events, attracted very strongly towards the South of Italy. The author's remarks include the following subjects.

Anger.—The Neapolitans threaten each other with assassination, when they quarrel; and even when their quarrels are not on very serious subjects, they vociferate so loudly, that strangers unaccustomed to such violence, suppose them at daggers drawing.

Funeral processions.—The meeting of a procession, might suggest the inquiry, whether living men are attending a corpse to the grave, or whether spectres are not bearing the dead to his long home: inasmuch as all who surround the bier are enveloped in white, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot: two small peeping holes for the eyes excepted. When twenty or thirty of these apparitions solemnly glide in procession, singing psalms, and holding flambeaux in their hands, during a dark night, while the bier is distinctly seen, covered with a red pall, on which are embroidered crowns of gold; the whole advancing without the spectator's perception of the moving power by which the bier is drawn or carried, it produces a sensation of terror. The dead are accompanied to the grave by members of the various fraternities. The bier appears to be self-moving, because the pall extending almost to the ground, those who carry it are wholly concealed.

The procession of a rich individual, or a noble, consists in a bier covered with blue velvet, splendidly emblazoned, followed by thirty or forty Lazzaronis each carrying a small standard displaying the arms of the deceased: these ragged mourners walk six or eight in rank. At present only priests and children are carried with their faces uncovered. Children are strewed with flowers: a nosegay of flowers is also put into their hands, and even into their mouths; a company of children dressed to represent angels, but somewhat opera-fashion, attends them, and practices various antics in their progress to the grave.

Equipages.—This is the last article of luxury relinquished by the Neapolitans; not that they possess costly and superb equipages; they even ought not to be too showy; if drawn by two horses, that is enough: for at Naples nothing is so much dreaded as walking. Insomuch that they do not describe a man who is ruined, by saying "he has not bread:"—but, "alas, poor man! he is obliged to go on foot!"

Gaming.—The Neapolitan nobility have no other occupation than play. If the governments of Europe are shaken, they play; if Pompeia rises from its ruins, they play; Vesuvius vomits flames, they play; the ruins of Poestum, distant a few miles, are universally admired by strangers, for the Neapolitans play. The most distinguished princes of the country keep tennis courts.

Jealousy.—Strangers have no longer any thing to fear from Italian jealousy, described as formerly so dreadful; but now confined to

romances: not only is the husband no impediment to the gallantry of his wife: but that equivocal personage the *cicesbeo* is no longer known.

PUBLIC READERS.—A remarkable incident at Naples is that of the Readers on the Mole. The Mole is a pier projecting into the sea, forming a very agreeable walk, with the exception of the stench from which it is rarely free. To the left are the ships at anchor; to the right the waves break against the rocks: the light-house is at the extremity. Although the mole is of ample width, and paved with large slabs of stone, yet coaches are forbidden from driving on it. Indeed it is not possible to admit them; for the throng is constantly so considerable that a person on foot can with difficulty make his way through it.

Here abound adventurers of all sorts, who speculate on the credulity of the populace, and others who profit by popular curiosity. Among the latter are two men, somewhat advanced in life, yet still hearty, whose scanty but not ragged clothing marks their close alliance to the mendicant class; they form with benches, a square, which occasionally has two rows; here they seat themselves, holding in their hands a manuscript, and occasionally they attract a numerous audience. Their most usual hearers are sailors, servants, artisans, and children. The history which irresistibly engages these auditors, is constantly that of a certain Prince Rinaldi, for whom the Neapolitans entertain unlimited affection. This prince was a hero always victorious over robbers, monsters, giants, and amazons; but, on every occasion, politeness itself towards the ladies. What most surprises a stranger is, that all these exploits are sung; but in a uniform kind of melody, not unlike recitative.

The narrator exerts his whole strength in the accompaniment of action, and not infrequently bestows no feeble blow on some one near him, which excites a laugh among the crowd. If the subject of his description be a murderous battle, he renders the scene as sensible as possible by his gesticulation: he draws his sword with his right hand, elevates in his left his book by way of shield, to defend his breast, darts on his enemy, slays him outright; being wounded, writhes in the very anguish of pain, or celebrates his triumph by a song. When the story is closed the relator delivers his hat to a Lazzaroni; who understands well enough the meaning of this signal, and with the hat in his hand solicits the donations of the hearers.

LOTTERY, *Drawing of.*—In a very large hall of the *Vicaria*, or Justice-court, are assembled sundry persons dressed in black, their heads covered with immense full bottomed perukes; these are gentlemen, very well paid, for coming once a fortnight, and enduring a quarter of a hour's weariness, in a convenient situation. The boy who, as usual in other countries, draws the numbers, is loaded with images of saints: he is blessed and drenched with holy water before he commences his labours. Nearly two thousand persons are squeezed together in this hall; and although every window and door is open, yet the air is so loaded with mephitic vapours, that, I incline to think, no candle would burn in it. The hootings and hisses of the mad-headed populace are yet more intolerable, if possible, than the offensive exhalations. Often might a spectator ask himself, whether he were not in a mad-house? If one of the commissioners comes rather late, he is received with reproaches, and hisses enough to turn the head of the most sagacious councellor. When the wheel goes round the shout of the spectators is horrible.

The first drawn ticket, being given by the boy who drew it to one of the commissioners, he gave it to a lazzaroni who stood behind him. Instantly the hall resounded with shouts of applause and screams of joy; the second number on the contrary, was received with expressions of chagrin. I went out at this instant, to escape the crowd. On the stair case I met another personage whose attentions were directed to the purse: it was a pious good soul, who, speculating on the numerous assembly, took this opportunity of soliciting donations on behalf of the souls in purgatory. The idea was a good one, especially was it applicable before the drawing begun to those who were interested in the event, because at that time, every one would hope his good works might be rewarded by the favours of fortune. The stair case was moreover filled with lame beggars; and in order to comprize every characterstic of the Neapolitans, superstition, gambling, poverty, and filth were huddled together. On a second floor every kind of nastiness was permitted and practised. When a number was drawn, it was announced through a window, to an agent placed in the street, for the purpose, who proceeded instantly to inform the administration of the lottery, and, as he went, communicated his intelligence to the curious. Directly as the people perceived from a distance the approach of one of these agents, a general exclamation ensued, and thousands of hands waved in the air, for the Neapolitans do nothing without action. All spoke together, during half a minute, to communicate their deep reflections among their neighbours: after which they waited till another messenger appeared. The fury of lottery gaming is more excessive here than in other places, because here superstition finds most room for its exercise: and the Neapolitans are determined in the choice of their numbers, by the most despicable artifices, such as calculation to predict their success, &c. The folly of this infernal game has infected the whole population, and even the

beggars commit to chance the very alms they have received.

Macaroni—One cannot take ten steps in the street without meeting with great coppers filled with macaroni ready prepared, sprinkled over with cheese, and sometimes decorated with little pieces of *tomates*. The Neapolitans have an *art* in eating macaroni which is peculiar to themselves, and can only be acquired among them. They draw it out to a certain length, then taking it securely between the finger and thumb, they raise it very high, and let it fall into the mouth. It is prepared simply by boiling with cheese; about five or six minutes at most. Those who admire it, add a little of the liver of a fowl to it, which renders it very inviting.

Filth of the streets—It is not enough that the street is the place for eating, drinking, milking of cattle, feeding of calves, labouring at occupations of every kind; that here are written letters and petitions, that here vermin are got rid of, &c. but it is also the receptacle for excrementitious ordures, which render the city of Naples an immense *cloaca*, insupportable to a stranger's sight and smell. How may this be accounted for? Thousands of Lazzaroni live and sleep wholly in the streets; in the street therefore they must satisfy every call. Besides, an infinity of country people daily enter the city with the productions of their grounds; these have no retirements, but what the streets afford; and it is even said, that the master of a house adjacent to an alley, cannot prevent the use of it, as a conveniency. Many housekeepers, however take advantage of the prevailing superstition, and paint a cross on the wall of those places which are most exposed to such offences. The Italians have so great a veneration for the cross, that they rarely transgress: but if this be unavailing, their piety is further appealed to, by a picture of a soul in the flames of purgatory lifting up his hands between two crosses. This usually succeeds, but not always. Would it be thought possible that one of the most offensive of these receptacles, is opposite to the royal palace, and adjacent to the church of St. Louis! The king, whose apartments are on this side of the palace, never can enter his balcony without beholding these abominations; nor can the faithful enter the church without defilement. All the houses are dirty internally; their halls, their stair-cases, their anti-chambers are dirty: the palace of the first minister differs nothing from the residence of the meanest retailer. I cannot conceive how the English, who love cleanliness, can so readily, and in such numbers, reside in this city. The streets, however, are sometimes washed by the rains; and industry, not of the police but of individuals, converts these defilements of the city to the advantage of the country: but the houses are strangers to such ablutions.

Water sellers—From the four corners of the table, behind which the water seller takes his station, rise poles, painted and gilt, united at top by a kind of canopy, whose termination is adorned in no very decent manner: around this canopy are images of the saints; in the middle, on each side, wave two small flags: the other parts are adorned with lemons and flowers. The spectator, at the sight of this extraordinary composition, might be induced to imagine himself in China.

Beside the seller are two vases shaped like a drum, crossed by a bar of iron, in such a manner that they may be raised and lowered at pleasure: these vases contain a fair limpid water, and ice. On the interior rim of the table, are lemons and glasses. These stands are almost constantly surrounded by purchasers, and truly admirable is the dexterity with which the dealer draws from his drums to right and left, fills his glasses, squeezes a few drops of lemon juice, presents it, receives payment, gives change, &c. In the evening these stands are illuminated by lamps. The price of a glass of water is the smallest copper coin. Nothing is more inviting than to see these chrystal streams flowing, whose coolness bedims the surface of the glass! Contrary to the custom of the country, the whole is conducted with great neatness.

Cheese sellers, milk sellers—The Italians value cheese highly; but in general those kinds of it which are sold at Naples are not excellent; one or two are sour; the others have an ill taste. The most common kind has the form of a pilgrim's wallet, hung to a cord. Buffalo cheese is equally bad; it stretches like leather. Cheese sellers deal in no other articles: they are, however, a thriving generation; a proof of their good trade. They have a peculiar manner of dressing their shops. The principal and most indispensable ornament is, a large table of white marble, in the middle of which stands a smaller of the same material, supported by columns, by genii holding horns of plenty, or other analogous devices; in these the proprietors display their taste and spirit. The front of the lesser table is adorned with bas reliefs, such as the Last Supper; or proverbs, sacred or profane, not seldom laughable. Here we read

Dilate os tuum et implebo illud.
Open thy mouth wide and I will fill it.
Or,
Butyrum de armento, et lac de ovibus.
Butter of kine, and milk of sheep.

The cows which yield the milk are conducted by the milk seller from house to house; where he milks the quantity wanted: by this management it is secure from mixture.

Beggars. — Whoever enters a house is surrounded by a score of hats, or of hands extended, soliciting alms. Ten steps in the street cannot be taken without meeting an application for charity. women usually dressed in black silk, and veiled, demand with effrontery; men who call themselves *modest poor*, implore your assistance in whispers: thousands of maimed objects exhibit their arms, or legs, now useless: children, sometimes even men, absolutely naked, creep about in the mud. If any one attempts to enter a church, the door is obstructed by a crowd of beggars; within, is an equal number kneeling, and dragging themselves on their knees. In your own house, you are not secure from their worrying importunities. If the door of the balcony be opened, the sighs of these wretches ascend even there. Even the King's gardener begs, by offering you something rare which he has pilferred from the pots of his master.

Sea Fish.—An enormous quantity of fish, raw or dressed, is sold in the streets. Their forms are equally various and curious. Some have the bill of a woodcock; others resemble a cake, others have a kind of fringe around their chaps, some closely resemble chestnuts, with their husks and prickles; others the agate handle of a knife. Oysters are plentiful; but they are very small, and their flavour is nothing wonderful. During the summer evening the populace assembles on the sea-beach to eat various kinds of what they call *fruits of the sea*, and which the fishmongers offer for sale immediately as taken from the water. As the space allotted for this purpose is not large, places must be secured beforehand.

Ambulatory Preachers.—An occupation particular to the Neapolitans is that of listening to preachers who proceed from place to place. A banner is borne along the streets, succeeded by a crucifix. This crucifix is followed by a priest full robed. He advances toward the mole, chooses the spot which he thinks most favourable, and makes a signal. The bearer of the banner stops, and waits at the distance of a few steps; the preacher mounts on some stone, or on a bench, with which some neighbouring shop has respectfully supplied him; he plants the cross by his side, and begins his discourse without further ceremony. The people take off their hats, and assemble to hear him. These preachers have a great influence on the populace; the government sometimes employs them to facilitate the execution of public measures.

Safety in Inns.—When a traveller arrives at his inn, the landlord is bound to ask him for a statement of all his valuables. The guest is free to give, or to withhold it, but then he must deliver to the landlord a written notice of its having been demanded. If the landlord cannot produce the property or the notice, he is obliged to replace whatever may have been stolen in his house. He is also, equally obliged if he has not informed the stranger of this regulation. By this mean the inns are places of perfect security.

Viaticum.—When the consecrated host is carried to the sick, its approach is denoted to the eye by a banner borne before it; while the sharp tinklings of a little bell inform the ear: it is surrounded by priests in full dress, and often by a guard of honour. Incense smokes before the procession, and the faithful who happen to be passing along the road, unite with the attendants. Wherever it passes Polichinello suspends his harangue, the fishmongers are silent, the gamesters utter not a word, thousands of spectators all on their knees, beat their breasts, and sign themselves with the cross: the guards stand to their arms, and the drums beat a salute, while the procession is in sight. This spectacle is much the most agreeable in an evening: a light appears instantly on every balcony; suddenly, and as if by enchantment the darkest night equals a brilliant day; and sometimes quantities of squibs and crackers are let off which sparkle and glitter around the procession. At the playhouse, in the middle of a scene, if the bell announces the passing of this sacred object, the actors instantly retire to each side, and all present as well in the boxes, as in the pit, fall on their knees. The comedians, bedizened, and painted as they are, kneel behind the scenes, and every head bends forward, till the tinkle is no longer heard: after which the performance is resumed.

Theft.—Theft is very common at Naples, in spite of the wheel and the gibbet. It is even said that an executioner having left his shoes at the foot of the scaffold, in order to mount the ladder more readily, was robbed of his property during the execution.

The length of this article precludes us from extending our observations on it: but we may advise strangers not to trust implicitly to the annihilation of Neapolitan jealousy. We observe also that the public readers on the mole of Naples, are not restricted to two, as stated by our author; and that, beside the history he mentions, and sundry of a like nature, select parts of Tasso, Ariosto, and other favourite authors, calculated to interest the auditory are repeated, or chanted: whereby they become so familiar to the populace, that many can repeat considerable portions of those authors by heart. Did Homer thus recite his verses to the Greeks? On the subject of filth, this city may vie in comparison with the *Imperial* city of Paris: which, surely, is sufficient reproach. The author ought to

have added the motto annexed to the delineations of the cross, &c. which sometimes is, "Respect to the Virgin;" sometimes "Respect to the Cross." Did not the ancients depict the sacred serpent, in expectation of similar protection?

—— *hic, inquis, veto, quisquam faxit oletum.*
Finge duos angues. Pueri, sacer est locus; extra
Mejite. Persius. Sat. 1. 112.

They had, no doubt, the same occasion for it, and were equally removed from public cleanliness. The distinction between devotion and Religion may be instanced in the public manners of most Catholic countries: external action is rarely denied; and in appearance, every respect is paid to instituted rites; but, as in Naples, Polichinello is Polichinello still; when the procession is passed; the actors resume the same attitudes and pursue the same intrigues, as before: and the audience retain no trace of the homage they had paid, rather to fashion than to God.

Anales de Historia Natural o de Ciencias Naturales. Annals of Natural History, and Science. 8vo. plates, Madrid.

This work, of which the 21st Numbers, completing the 7th Volume, is just published, is printed at the Royal Press, at Madrid, and contains a very considerable variety of communications on scientific subjects, by characters of eminence in their different departments, both Spaniards and foreigners. This number contains several papers on Botany, on the classification and description of plants newly discovered,—Modes of preparing a *hortus siccus*;—on the medicinal effects of various plants;—botanical lectures and observations;—and biography of celebrated Spanish botanists.—This department contains the productions of Cavanilles, Boutelou, Munnariz, Mariano Lagasca, Jos. Rodriguez, Née, Hettering, Mocinno, Blas Sales, Mutis, Vicente Cervantes, L. de Rieux, and Ventenat.—Papers on Mineralogy, Oryctognosie, Metallurgy, fossils, the classification of minerals and similar subjects, by Hergen, B. C. Anguelles, Parraga, Manuel de Rio, Ramon de la Quadra, Ramon Espinlyra, Werner, Antonie de Arnaud, J. S. Cisneros, Cavanilles, Née, and And. del Rio. On Natural History, by Ignace de Asso and Cavanilles, and on various other subjects, by Humboldt, Guerin, Michaux, Desgennettes, Franseri, Valli, Urena, Vasalli, Rossi, Proust and Bernardo Cobo. Three parts or numbers form one volume, in 8vo. of more than 300 pages, and those subjects which require it, are illustrated by plates.

Buffon's Naturgeshiches des Menschen, &c. The Natural History of Man, by M. Buffon, translated and accompained with observations, elucidations, and remarks, by M. d'Ulmenstein. Vol. 1. 8vo. pp. 500.—Berlin. 1rxd. 16gr.

In all new editions of important scientific works, the most particular attention should be given to discoveries made since the original publicaton of those works, whether such discoveries relate to the principles or details of sciences: this edition of Buffon offers promises of such improvement, which are not fulfilled in the work: the observations are not always important or relevant, and the greatest praise due to the editor, is for his attention in having investigated and mentioned a considerable number of voyages and travels, which contain facts exposing the fallacy of many of M. Buffon's rash and unfounded assertions.

Die Obstbamzucht; The Theory and Practice of the cultivation of Fruit Trees, by Th. Theus. 8vo. pp. 400. Halle. 2rxd 6gr.

M. Theus has treated the subjects before him in the following order: the first division, containing five chapters, is devoted to a treatise on the vegetation of plants. The second, in six chapters, treats of the general principles to be attended to in the cultivation of fruit trees, 1. as relating to the quality of the soil, and exposure, suited to an orchard; 2. of pineries: 3. of grafting; 4. of transplantation; 5. of pruning; 6. of external diseases. The third section contains a treatise on the cultivation of different kinds of fruit trees, as divided into their different classes. Two tables offer a view of the ancient Linnean system of the vegetable kingdom, the same as arranged in Gmelin's thirteenth edition of Linneus.

Plantes de la France; The Plants of France, described and drawn from Nature, by J. St. Hilaire, No. 12. 8fr. pap. ord. 15fr. pap. velin.

This number contains, 1. *Geranium capitatum.* 2. *Tanacetum vulgare.* 3. *Campanula speculum.* 4. *Genista juncea.* 5. *Anchusa officinalis.* 6. *Menyanthes nymphoides.* A plate, with the requisite explanation, is devoted to each plant.

Gemeinsassliche Anleitung zur Kentniss des Himmils, &c. An Easy Introduction to the Knowledge of Astronomy, Geography and Chronology, by E. F. Rudiger.—1 Vol. 8vo. pp. 580. Plates 75.—6rxd. Leipsic.

This work is divided into four sections, which treat, 1. of celestial bodies and the general arrangement of the universe; (this division is illustrated by 49 plates.) 2. the earth, its figure, extent, surface and other peculiarities; (accompained by 13 plates.) 3. the computation of time, and the explanation of the calendar; very particular attention has been paid to this division, which occupies nearly one half of the work: the explanation of the calendar is treated astronomically and chronologically; two plates on eclipses elucidate this part. 4. The art of constructing different sorts of horizontal and vertical sun dials: this section presents eleven plates of sun dials, calculated for the longitude of Liepsic. The seventy five plates which accompany this work, are published separately, as an *Astronomical Atlas*, pr. 3rxd 13gr.

Essai sur la Structure et les Fonctions du Foie, &c.—Essay on the Structure and Offices of the Liver; by Charles William Ubersaal, M. D. Assistant Anatomist at the Medical School of Strasburgh. 4to. pp. 67. Strasburgh, Levrault, 1805.

The numerous diseases to which the liver is liable, the uncertainty which attends their symptoms, the difficulty of curing them effectually, and the different opinions of Anatomists on the uses and properties of this organ, induce us to record a treatise which evidently is the result of much personal and accurate investigation. In Physiology every original remark has its value; and we never know from what quarter we may be favoured with important discoveries.

The work is divided into two sections; the first describes the situation, conformation, and coverings of the liver. With Lœnnec and others the author acknowledges two tunics, one external, which he calls the *peritoneal tunic*, and considers as a continuation of the peritoneum; another internal, which he calls the *proper tunic*, different in structure and properties from the former.

He then proceeds to describe the blood vessels; those which introduce the blood and those which discharge it: and notices some varieties of conformation, observed by himself. The Lymphatics of this organ have greatly employed his consideration. He divides them into those which are superficial, and those which lie deeper: he describes the progress and termination of both, with more precision than has hitherto been done; having made many injections for the purpose. The nerves which maintain the sensibility of the liver next engage our author's attention: he remarks their origin, progress, and distribution within the liver: and describes also the excretory ducts of the bile. He then treats on the distribution of the vessels and nerves in the interior of the liver, down to the very minute glands which form the proper substance (flesh) of this viscus; he proves that the minute glands are composed only of vessels interlaced in different manners, each being enveloped with a continuation of the cellular membrane of the capsula of Glisson, which also envelopes the bundles of vessels respectively. He describes, at length, the anastomoses of the different vessels in the interior of the glands, and closes his Anatomical illustration of this subject by describing the gall bladder, including its external conformation, and its particular structure. In describing its tunics, he denies the existence of the muscular tunic in man, though many writers maintain the contrary. He carefully explains the structure of the internal membrane and its meshes, respecting which, his researches have been extremely assiduous. He insists that the small glands which Vicq-d'Azyr says, he saw on the internal surface of this tunic, do not exist in the human subject; he then presents a detailed description of the vessels and nerves which form part of the gall bladder, and closes by a description of the canal through which the bile passes.

In his second section, which treats on the offices of the liver, M. U. concludes that the bile is secreted in the liver, and not in the gall bladder: he states his reasons for this conclusion, and proves it by facts which are indisputable. He then considers the uses of the vena porta, and the hepatic artery, in secreting the bile, evincing that the latter has a share in this office. He examines the course of the blood within the liver; supposes its

movement to be extremely slow, but quickened by the motions of the diaphragm and the muscles of the lower belly in respiration, and by the activity of the whole body. He adverts also to the origin of hypocondriac distempers. In a following paragraph he examines the action, more or less powerful, of this organ, according to different constitutions, or climates, and explains its principal sympathies with the other viscera. After this the learned author illustrates the phenomena attending the secretion of the bile, the influence of the spleen on this secretion, the quantity of bile secreted in a certain space of time, of the course taken by the bile to enter the duodenum, and of the alterations it undergoes in the gall bladder. He recounts the different opinions held on the advantages produced by the bile, from Hippocrates to the present time: he examines the physical and chymical properties of this fluid, and concludes by stating the beneficial effects of this secretion on digestion.

It is clearly understood that the treatise here reported not only does honour to the diligence and accuracy of M. Ubersaal, but justifies the good opinion of the professors of the Medical School in Strasburgh, who have chosen its author to second M. Lobstein in the duties which belong to the Anatomical theatre of which he is the learned director. To this situation M. U. is beholden for those opportunities of examination, of which the present work offers the results: he has taken advantage of the facility which it afforded him for dissecting very many of the subjects procured for the purpose of teaching anatomy, which are about three hundred, annually; during more than a year he devoted himself to the study of the liver, particularly, which had eminently attracted his attention, on account of the numerous, and we may add the obstinate, and distressing, diseases both to patient and practitioner, to which that bowel is subject.

This article is mostly abstracted from the *Magazin Encyclopédique* for June, 1806.

The Staff Officer's Manual; in which is detailed the duty of Brigade Majors, and Aides de Camp, in Camp, Garrison, Cantonments, on the March, and in the Field; with a Prelminary Essay on the Education of young Gentlemen intended for the Military Profession.—By Brigade Major Thomas Reide.—Crown, 12mo. pp. 219, price 5s. Egerton.—London. 1806.

A neat little pocket volume; containing well arranged information, which may be of great use among our military men, especially to such of them as only partially embrace the profession of arms. The regulations it comprises do not admit of extracts; but we heartily coincide in the author's recommendation of *study* to complete the character of a soldier. We must, however, wish that he had more strongly insisted on *morals*; since the absence of these, has most effectually degraded military characters in the public estimation.

Those destined for the military profession ought to be early instructed in every branch that can ultimately be of service to them in it. Independent of Latin and Greek, they must make themselves masters of French and German; and if the Italian and Spanish languages can be acquired, so much the better. To these must be added, mathematics, geography, fortification, drawing, riding, fencing, &c. an intimate knowledge of ancient and modern history; and the various political interests of the different European powers.

That these are to be acquired there can hardly be a doubt. If it unfortunately happen, that the beginner's genius is too limited for them, the idea of his being put into the army ought instantly to be abandoned. With a mediocrity of talents, he may pass with some credit through life in another profession. The science of war embraces all the other sciences; and he who is best instructed will be the fittest to command, from a regiment to a brigade, and from thence to an army. No dunce, however elevated by rank, or possessed of personal courage, ever distinguished himself in the hour of emergency as a military officer.

There is no profession that requires greater knowledge and capacity than the army. A British officer is often employed at such a distance from his own country, and has so few opportunities of communication with his government, that he must teach himself to depend more on the resources of his own mind, than the general of any other nation. There is no service in which extensive views and great knowledge and information will be found so essentially necessary on particular occasions as in ours. We would therefore give the best possible education to an officer; we would instil into his young mind, that if he wished to distinguish himself in his profession, he must commence by laying the foundation of his superiority as a man.

DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF CATTARO; WITH OBSERVATIONS ON ITS LOCAL AND RELATIVE IMPORTANCE. — Accompanied with two engravings; one a survey of the Gulph and Harbour, the other of the Town and Fortifications.

THE vicissitudes of events occasionally confer extraordinary celebrity on persons or places, which a short time before, were of little estimation; in fact, which were scarcely heard of. Late years have seen this observation verified, in no common degree: and we have not only beheld individuals emerging from obscurity, and even misery, into fame and official authority, but we have seen places, the names of which were barely mentioned a few years ago, become serious subjects of negociation between powers of the first rank.

Cattaro, the possession of which is disputed with unusual pertinacity, is an eminent instance in proof of this position. A few months since, not a word was heard respecting this town: but circumstances have given it an importance, which justifies our endeavour to gratify ourselves, and we trust our readers also, by inserting an account of this celebrated harbour, and its environs, the possession of which, at this moment, occupies the attention of Russia, Austria and France. We shall first state the local situation of the district.

The Adriatic sea separates Greece from Italy, and in its northern parts has many excellent harbours on its eastern side, which comprises the ancient Illyria. Among these, Ragusa is the best known, because it has the greatest proportion of shipping on the Mediterrancan. South-east of Ragusa, about 25 miles, lat. 42° long. 19° E, is an opening in the land, through a narrow entrance, which, becoming wider as it advances, furnishes to vessels of any burden, a safe asylum from all winds, together with the advantages of good anchorage, and almost all others which can be desired in a harbour. The following description is translated from Pouqueville's Travels in Greece.—1801. Vol. III. p. 288.

Nature does not offer in any country in the world, a port equal to the *Rhizonic Gulph*, better known, in modern days, under the name of the Mouths of Cattaro. Let imagination conceive three vast basons, extending very far into the surrounding country, and communicating with each other only by passages capable of being regularly defended; and this will suggest some idea of the ports of Cattaro. Afterwards, a single inspection of the plans of Coronelli, which yet are not perfect, will convince us that fancy itself, is hardly adequate to the detail of these wonderful harbours.

The largest fleets may find shelter in these deep recesses, or arms of the sea; and from the screens of rugged mountains around them where, in all probability, exist only forests and pasturages, might suddenly issue unsuspected squadrons, stored with the whole apparatus of war.

Sublime declivities circumscribe the ports of Cattaro; and the levels in their neighbourhood, are inhabited by a population whose character, is intrepidity. Every where nature exhibits decided marks of superiority, with an air of grandeur, degraded by no imperfections. In short, the mouths of Cattaro ought to be regarded as the most important port of the Adriatic; and to whomsoever this port belongs, the dominion of this sea belongs of course. It would be useless to detail the other advantages felt, and appreciated; and which Germany being in possession of this point, would no doubt render manifest. East of these mouths of Cattaro, rise the mountains inhabited by the Montenegrins; a lofty and brave race, breathing nothing but war. The half savage state in which they exist, the view of their mountains, and of the sea dashing with noisy vehemence on the shores of Dalmatia, in short, the tumults of the elements, are their enjoyments. They are the remaining and unchanged descendants of the ancient Illyrians: most of them profess christianity, but all of them worship independence, only! They sometimes forsake the scenes of their nativity, to enter the service of the Emperors of Russia; but their constitutions are rarely able to support the change of climate: and although better fed and better treated than when at home with their families, the greater part of these adventurers perish."——Our first plate presents a plan of these basons.

This information contributes to account for the interest attached by the Emperor of Russia to the possession of Cattaro; since it is extremely natural that he should desire to maintain, and, indeed, to strengthen, his connection with the Montenegrins. This is still further elucidated by a hint which afterwards drops from M. Pouqueville, when he says, "every thing leads to the belief that *a warlike marine* may one day issue from the bottom of this gulph, *to proclaim and defend the liberty of the Mediterranean.*" Our readers may safely translate this to import "*under the French flag.*" He thinks *ten* years would not elapse before this prediction should be fulfilled.

The town of Cattaro stands at the very bottom of the gulph. It was known to the Romans by the name of *Ascrivium*. The fortress is strongly situated on the mountains behind the town: and appears by a military plan taken on the spot, by Sig. M. Antonio Coda, in 1768, and bought at Venice, by Lord Edward Bentinck, with which we have been favoured, [Vide Plate II.] to be the very Gibraltar of Dalmatia. The town is the see of a Bishop, suffragan to Bari. The fortress

was sometimes used as a state prison. It is about ten miles N. E. of Scutari.

The lot of this people was various, till about the close of the fourteenth century, when they obtained independence from the Kings of Bohemia. At intervals Cattaro has supported bloody wars against the Balgas, princes of Zenta and Montenegro; and others, less violent, against the Ragusans. Since A. D. 1361, Cattaro has been closely allied with its neighbours of Ragusa, as well as with those of Antivari and Dulcigno. This little state having terminated hostilities on all sides, and being delivered from every dependence on the Kings of Bosnia, was governed by its own laws till A. D. 1410; when, being terrified at the colossal power of the Turks, which had recently conquered the adjacent provinces, the inhabitants of Cattaro determined, that, to insure their safety, it was proper they should submit themselves to the republic of Venice. The principal terms of the treaty were, that Cattaro should retain the form of its government, that the Venetians should support the expenses of the administration, by means of the imports they received at the custom-house; and that, if ever the republic of Venice should be unable to protect its new subjects, it should never cede its rights of sovereignty to any, but should restore to Cattaro its former independence, according to the tenor of this agreement. When Venice ceased to be a government, May 12, 1797, the inhabitants of Cattaro exerted their right of self-disposal, and coalesced with Austria, July 4, of that year. The Austrians accordingly took possession of the place.

Cattaro is an old city, but well built and strong: its inhabitants may amount to 1400. Castelnuovo may comprise 1800, and is also well fortified; it was built in 1372 by Guarto, King of Bohemia, and belonged to the Venetians since 1687. Budua, another city of Albania, was received under their protection in the fifteenth century.

In this country, was also situated, the little republic of Poglizza, which was governed by its own laws till 1797, and which still retained trials by ordeals of fire and water.

The inhabitants of this country cultivate corn, in the plains near the sea; but not enough for their consumption, their husbandry being very laborious. They have excellent wine; and all the fruits of the South of Europe. They attend assiduously to the care of bees, and of silk-worms.

We cannot take upon us to state the precise terms of the contract between Austria and Cattaro; but as every thing leads to the inference, that they were similar to those made with Venice, we doubt not, but that this city had restricted Austria from transferring its sovereignty to any other power; and had stipulated for the exercise of its right to resume its independency, whenever Austria ceased to be its protector and governor. When Dalmatia, then was by that power ceded to France, Cattaro had a right to choose its sovereign afresh; it chose Russia; but whether it expressed this choice by any public and civil act of agreement and compact, we do not know. It is however clear that Austria had no pretensions to subject Cattaro to French dominion; and that France in demanding such subjection, advanced a claim, unfounded in point of right: though perfectly agreeable to the grasping system of its ambitious ruler.

Speculation, extended somewhat further, on the projects of Bonaparte, leads us to conclude from his having taken possession of Dalmatia, and of Ragusa, and, especially, his having assured Turkey of his *benevolent intentions* towards her, that his design is, to establish himself on the east of the Adriatic, to take advantage of the forests, and other conveniencies afforded by these parts, to create a navy here, from whence to occupy the shores and ports of Greece, at his pleasure, while his army marches by land into the heart of the country. It is therefore important to him not to suffer such a strong fortress as Cattaro, and a harbour so excellent as its gulph, to acknowledge any other master than himself, as the fleets which might here be fitted out, almost in absolute silence, would counteract his projects, perhaps ruin his navy, and on some critical occasion by intercepting supplies, would endanger the very existence of his army. Of this, Cattaro would be capable, if in the hands of Russia: but, if Russia should admit the *savage* English, also, into this port, those plans which had so long employed the contrivance, the ambition, and the persevering spirit of their insatiable projector, would vanish into air.

REMARKS ON THE ENGRAVINGS.

Plate I. Represents the approach to Cattaro from the sea. The narrow mouth of the gulph, rendered still narrower, by an island which divides the opening into two entrances will strike the reader as a formidable passage for vessels to attempt to force. But, if they should succeed in the attempt, the second passage is contracted into a pass so winding, and at the same time, so effectually commanded by the land, as to leave little probability of further penetration. Yet would not a hostile fleet be arrived at Cattaro; a third narrow opposing its progress. We say nothing of the various winds requisite in such an attempt. We understand that these basons have sufficient depth of water to admit large vessels, and the inner gulph, as the reader will observe, has on an average, 16 to 20 fathoms of water.

Plate II. Is a plan of the town of Cattaro and its fortifications: which may be devided into two parts. First, the town itself. This stands on a surface nearly level on the

shore, in shape almost triangular, filled with buildings, and surrounded by walls and other defences. Two faces of this triangle are washed by the sea; the third is backed by mountainous acclivities, passable only by zig-zags, and defended by proper works. On the brow of each sharp and rugged hill, are works which command the *recesses* below them, where practicable, and the summit is crowned by another series of circumvallation, which almost characterizes it, as a separate fortress. The whole comprises several miles of fortifications.

Explanation of the References.

1. The Citadel.—2. Quarters newly erected.— 3. Residence of the state-prisoners.— 4. Powder magazines.— 5. Piazza Magna.— 6. Piazza Battaglia.— 7. New flank, called Renier.— 8. Another piazza, with two guns. — 9. Piazza Sorango, under it are Casemates.— 10. Piazza S. Marco, with a passage marked †.— 11. Piazza S. Gerolimo.— 12. Tower of Contarini.— 13. Tower of Loredan.— 14. New piazza, not finished, by the Cavalier Pelegrino, now called Posto Priuli. — 15. Posto Pelegrino.— 16. Posto Pedochio. — 17. Platform under Posto Pedochio, called S. Antonio.— 18. River gate. — 19. Bastion Vendramin.— 20. Curtain of S. Dominic.— 21. Demi-Bastion Campana.— 22. Sea gate.— 23. Platform Valier.— 24. Platform Corner.— 25. Platform S. Francis.— 26. Cavalier Gordichio, above the gateway. — 27. Gate Gordichio — 28. Piazza with Barracks, above the Cavalier Gordichio.— 29. Inferior Lunette. — 30. Middle Lunette.— 31. Superior Lunette.— 32. Three risings, defended with artillery and musquetry.— 33. Piazza, with a battery, commanding the three risings.— 34. Three risings, defended by musquetry.— 35. Piazza Stephano.— 36. Barracks built on the Cavalier of the same. — 37 Work called the Tenaglia, defended only by musquetry, with barracks.— 38. Ancient postern still existing.— 39. Gate with barracks called Of the Precipice.—40. Three works a little elevated above the others, intended only for musquetry.— 41. Gateway and quarter Of the Precipice.— 42. A place left unfortified on account of its being inaccessible.— 43. Wall raised to prevent access. — 44. Mill piazza, with a battery.— 45. Public Edifice lately erected.— 46. Piazza S. Triffon.— 47. Piazza S. Joseph.— 48. Piazza S. Rocco, .— 49 Church of La Madonna della Salute. — 50. Magazine of Stores and biscuit.— 51. Military hospital. — 52. Cathedral of S. Triffon.— 53. Covered way opposite to the gate Gordichio, with a counterscarp and glacis towards the country.

PLAN PROPOSED BY LORD SUFFOLK FOR AMELIORATING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

THAT every gentleman, farmer, and manufacturer, of every description whatever, employing men, women, labourers, and artificers, shall deduct from the weekly pay of persons employed in the following proportion, *viz.*

One penny out of every shilling, from every unmarried person, above the age of fifteen; and the same sum from every married person having no children. Three farthings from every married person having only one child. A halfpenny per week from every married person having two children: and as an inducement to the labourers, servants, and artificers, to contribute with cheerfulness what is intended for their future benefit and welfare, it is proposed that married persons, having three children living, should not only be exempt from any payment whatever, but that the full deduction of a penny, in proportion to their weekly pay, should be contributed to this fund out of the poor rates.

It is presumed that a fund, thus established, would greatly contribute to the population of the kingdom, and give the day labourer, servant, and artificer, a strong interest in the preservation of the established government and welfare of the country (objects of the greatest national importance), and in a few years greatly tend to lessen the great and enormous expence of the Poor Rates, an evil that has, of late, increased to a most alarming degree, and which naturally tends to injure the morals, debase the minds, and lessen the industry of the people.

The Rev. Mr. Townshend, in his Travels through Spain, giving an account of a poor house established at Barcelona, adds the following particulars:—

"Although no persons can be better clad, better fed, better attended, or better lodged, or can meet with greater tenderness when they are ill, they cannot readily forget the loss of liberty. All these comforts are despised, when compared with freedom; and few besides the most decrepid would remain within those walls, if they could be permitted to beg from door to door. This principle, however, is productive of much good; for, most of the young men in Barcelona form themselves into clubs for mutual relief, in the same manner, and nearly upon the plan adopted by our friendly societies in England. They are upon the most respectable footing; and, being well conducted, leave none but the most improvident and worthless subjects to be disgraced by confinement."

To promote these parish clubs or friendly societies, a regulation might be adopted, that no person should receive relief at their own

dwellings, who had not contributed to the fund above-mentioned, as a further inducement to their subscribing to it.

Besides, many other little comforts might be added; such as tea, sugar, tobacco, clothing, bedding, &c. which the fund would speedily be enabled to provide.

It has been objected to the plan for raising a fund from a deduction from wages, that it is compulsory; this might, in some respect, be obviated. That if, in the first instance, necessary to make it compulsory, to prevent its being thought a grievance, it might be enacted, that any person who had contribued to this fund might withdraw the money subscribed; but, in this case, not to receive any of the benefits annexed to the fund either arising from interest or the other advantages derived from it.

It might likewise be enacted, that persons withdrawing their money from the fund (or to avoid the compulsory part of the act not subscribing to it) when requiring relief, should be sent to the work-house, and not relieved at their own dwellings. This would operate powerfully in favour of the subscription, and prove one of the strongest inducements in promoting such an establishment.

The sums to be subscribed to this fund are, by many, thought, too high. This objection is easily removed by lowering them, if the principle is approved.

An abolition of all Poor Rates on the present system.

Money for the Poor to be raised, as in Scotland, by voluntary contribution; if not sufficient, a county or a hundred rate may be resorted to, which the law authorises in Scotland; but is in very few instances levied. —Relief, when required, to be given to the poor at their own dwellings.

Otherwise,

A Poor House for the reception of the old, helpless, and infirm, in every hundred.

A general hospital in every hundred, with proper medical assistance.

A bridewell for the profligate in every hundred.

A small quantity of land to be added to every cottage, at a moderate rent.

If land cannot, with convenience, be annexed to the cottage, a quantity of land, in proportion to the population of the parish, to be divided among poor families, according to their number of children at a moderate rate.

This plan has been tried in a parish adjoining to mine, (at Newton, under the patronage of Thomas Estcourt, Esq.) and, after a trial of four years, has been found completely to answer, from a statement made by him to the Board of Agriculture; and, at their desire, printed for the use of the members.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE *THOUSAND-HEADED CABBAGE, COMPARED WITH THE CABBAGES COMMONLY CULTIVATED IN ENGLAND, BY M. L.

It was supposed by the Royal Society of Agriculture at London, that the very valuable species of cabbage, called the thousand-headed, had been lost more than a century ago. Not finding it cultivated in England, I eagerly procured it from Poitou, now commonly called La Vendée, knowing by experience, that the said country is indebted to this plant for the numerous and beautiful flocks which are fed there, and which supply the largest markets in France, particularly that of Poissy, for the consumption of Paris. My trial having succeeded to the full extent of my expectations, I am anxious to make it public, as an inadequate tribute of my gratitude to a generous nation, from which I have experienced the most liberal hospitality. It requires no manure, except a small sprinkling of ashes; and is not frost bitten. I have fattened a heifer that preferred it to turnips, which was not the case with other cabbages. The common cabbages yield only one crop; the thousand-headed cabbage yields three. The first consists of the large leaves, in October and November; the second, of the shoots, in January and February; and the third of the whole plant, in May and June; provided that the roots be slightly horse-hoed at the end of March.

I have fattened a cow with these cabbages, which, during the seven or eight weeks of her fattening, consumed no more than three hundred oil-cakes. The thousand-headed cabbage is excellent for labouring oxen. In Poitou they are fed on nothing else in September, October, November, part of December, March, and April. This might prove an additional advantage, in a country where tillage with oxen is too much neglected, and wants encouragement.

These cabbages may be planted in July; and though in that case a full crop is not to be expected, yet, if the plants be placed rather closer than usual, a very beneficial produce may be obtained.—The possibility of planting them at the end of July, affords an excellent substitute for the best turnip-lands, when a drought in June and July has rendered the sowing of turnips impracticable.

It is probable that the seed of the thousand-headed cabbage, made into oil, like that of rape, would yield more than the latter, without prejudice to two previous very abundant crops of leaves and shoots, for cattle.

The following advantages might be reaped from it, on grounds where they thrive the best. Let us suppose a farm on which five hundred sheep are reared; about fifty acres will be required for turnips. If, instead of this, only twenty acres of turnips were sown,

* In French, *Chou à mille têtes*

for the part of the flock intended to be fattened, and as a supply for the remainder in March and April, and twenty-five acres were planted with the thousand-headed cabbage, which would require no more than six waggon loads of ashes for manure, the savings would be as follow:

1st. Thirty loads of some kind of manure.
2d. At least £10 on the score of labour.
3d. With the crop of leaves, and with oil-cakes, three oxen or cows might be fattened during September, October, and November, without detriment to the sheep.

Directions.—The seed must be sown in the month of March, in a sheltered spot, and in good ground, well prepared, as for other small seeds. About the end of May or beginning of June, the plants should be carefully drawn and taken to the ground where they are to be planted, such ground having been previously ploughed and cleaned, as for turnips. A handful of ashes should then be put regularly on those spots of the furrows where each plant is to be set, either in exact square or in the quincunx manner.

The first cabbage harvest, or time for gathering the leaves for use, is from the middle of September to the end of November; the second harvest is in the months of January and February, of the branches, which must be broken off without injuring the top of the stalks; and the third in the months of May and June. In the gathering, the outer leaves should be taken off close to the stalks; but not so as to injure them, and prevent their throwing out for the second and third crops.

MR. ETON'S REPRESENTATION OF THE NATURE AND ADVANTAGES OF THE TRADE TO THE BLACK SEA.

This gentleman was sent by government to the southern parts of Russia, in October, 1803, to procure naval stores and provisions; and came back from Russia to England, last May, by order of government, to give information respecting the state of things in those parts.

Extract of a letter to his Excellency Mr. Cameron, his Majesty's Civil Commissioner in Malta and Gozo, and their Dependencies.

Valetta, Sept. 8, 1801.—Sir,—In obedience to the orders of Lord Hobart, which you have had the goodness to signify to me, I have the honour to state to you such information as I have collected in my travels and residence in Turkey, in the South of Russia, and the Archipelago, respecting the means of supplying Malta with corn.

The corn of the Morea is of a secondary quality, and not proper for putting into granaries for a considerable length of time; yet supplies from thence are often very necessary in the present state of things. Sicily and Tunis furnish the best hard corn for preservation; but it frequently happens that Malta is disappointed in its expectations of supplies from those parts, and obliged to pay very high prices.

If the Universita could constantly be supplied with corn at a reasonable rate, with a certainty of supply not failing, that establishment would be a source of great and constant revenue, not subject, as it now is, to losses in years of scarcity in the Mediterranean and the Archipelago; and though, upon the average of many years, there is considerable profit, it is a desirable object to avoid loss in any year whatever, and to be freed from any dependence on others. There is, however, an object which Lord Hobart has in view, of a much greater magnitude, and which I had the honor to represent to his Lordship's predecessor,—the establishing at Malta a granary, not alone for the consumption of this island for two years, but to be able to supply Great Britain itself in years of scarcity.

This great object only can be attained, I will again venture to affirm, by the navigation of the Black Sea by British vessels.

The great services rendered to the Ottoman Empire by Great Britain, and the friendly position of the two powers, can leave no doubt of the readiness of the Porte, *at this moment*, to grant to his Majesty's subjects a liberty, which those of Russia and Austria enjoy: but however unwilling they may be, at present, to refuse us any favour, yet when their dependence on us ceases, it may meet with insurmountable obstacles.

The wheat from the neighbourhood of Taganrok is equal in quality to that of Sicily, that from the west side of the Crimea and Poland is of two sorts, the hard red wheat and the pale softer. The former is most proper for preservation in granaries. The prices of corn, in these parts, are, when highest, so much below the prices in common in the Mediterranean, that it will always be advantageous to import it from thence. But a much greater advantage is the certainty of obtaining a large supply at all times.

It is not necessary to mention to you, that naval stores of all kinds, and masts, may be imported from the Black Sea, considerably cheaper than from the Baltic. I am, &c.

W. ETON.

In consequence of this representation, Mr. E. was commissioned to purchase

40,000 Quarters of wheat,
1,000 Casks of salted beef,
1,000 Casks of salted pork, cured in the Irish or English manner, so as to be of unexceptionable quality,
200 Tons of raw hemp,
200 Tons of cordage of different sizes,
Masts and spars for the value of £

Planks for the value of £
Ship timber, do.
Casks of tallow, do.
Pitch, do.
Tar, do.
Sail-cloth of several sorts, £
Iron and anchors where ballast is required.

We also learn from these letters, that Greek and other foreign vessels brought to the Mediterranean 180,000 quarters of wheat, (there being so great a scarcity, that from Malta we supplied Sicily with several cargoes) by which they gained 2l. sterling a quarter; that Malta is now supplied with corn from Odessa to great advantage; and that Lord Melville had proposed building ships, and loading them with timber, by which the freight would be wholly saved, and ships of the line furnished of the best materials (of Anatolian oak) and very cheap.

With regard to the price at which naval stores may be shipped at the Black Sea ports, compared with the prices at the Baltic ports, I have to observe, says Mr. E. that they all, without exception, are the produce of countries intersected by rivers which run into the Black Sea, and that to St. Petersburgh or Riga, they must be conveyed against the stream and by long land carriage: the one must therefore be much cheaper than the other exclusively of saving time. Another advantage attends the Black Sea commerce: merchants or others may purchase in the interior from the first hands: they may have their hemp braaked and dressed for their own account, so that the dressers will have no interest in mixing it; they may see their masts and timber felled at the proper season, and only pay when they receive the goods on the spot, avoiding the risk of trusting to intermediate dealers and saving their profits. Merchants in the Baltic ports are prohibited trade in the interior, and must trust to Russian contractors, to whom they advance an half, or three-fourths of the value.

To facilitate this commerce the greatest exertions are making by the Russian government, and very large sums are expending. An uninterrupted water communication will be very soon opened from the mines of Siberia and the most distant provinces to the Euxine, where the duties are also diminished one quarter. It is no more a secret, that Russia is endeavouring to become a naval power in that sea.

It is to France, on account of geographical position, they look for the trade of the south, which at any time may be the whole trade of the empire; and Russia, should she ever quarrel with England, may shut her Baltic ports, without being distressed to export her products. Whether it be policy in this country to endeavour to get possession of this trade during a war which excludes France, and to preserve it hereafter, by the superior capitals, credit, and intelligence of our own people, or leave to France to have by this trade as binding a connexion with Russia, as we have by that of the Baltic, a man need be no great statesman to decide.

The jealousy of our merchants at St. Petersburgh and Riga is as outrageous as it is ill-founded. That trade can suffer only the loss of as much as foreigners will take, if we do not, and that is principally the supplying of countries bordering on the Mediterranean. Our own trade between Great Britain and the Baltic will be little diminished. The Black Sea will be a new trade.

I therefore run little risk in affirming, that by exporting naval stores from the Black Sea ports, and encouraging the adventures of our merchants, we may acquire an additional tie, to bind more strongly the two countries in amity and good understanding.

It is a sea known *only to the French*, who sent thither an astronomer in 1787.

The wheat I sent to Malta, I bought up in the country, and it cost 20 per cent. less than that purchased by the agents from Malta at Odessa and Cherson, is infinitely superior in quality, and the measure 12½ per cent. better.

Salted beef of the best quality may be delivered on board at about three halfpence a pound. The price of pork fed on barley, I am not able to state exactly.

From Caffa to London, is 3,291 miles.

[*From Letters printed by* Mr. Eton, *for private communication among his friends.—Jan.* 1, 1806.]

The following particulars are taken from *A Concise Account of the Commerce and Navigation of the Black Sea:* for which the public is obliged to the same communicative friend.

The coast of Anatolia, from Constantinople to Sinope, was surveyed by Mr. Eton, in 1777, and by the French astronomer, Beauchamp, in 1787. Their latitudes and longitudes of principal places agree within a mile; but much is still wanting.

The French are in possession of many surveys of different parts of the coast, and all Beauchamp's labours have not been published. We know that those of Captain Truguet, and Lieut. Le Roy, are kept secret.

Mr. Arrowsmith's chart of the Black Sea is in general preferable to that published last year at St. Petersburgh.

All these parts are frozen from the end of December or January till February or March. Odessa is not often entirely frozen up, but the navigation is made, during a considerable time, unsafe by drift ice. Caffa, on the contrary, is open and safe all the year, though the Port and Straits of Kertch are completely frozen over, and the navigation of the Asoph

Sea impracticable during the whole winter, which circumstance is very remarkable, considering that Kertch is not much above sixty miles distant from Caffa. Sebastopolis, and the other ports and roadsteads of the Crimea, are never frozen.

The French government had established agents at Cherson, for the supplying Toulon with masts and naval stores, in which, after some difficulties, they succeeded; but at the moment this business was firmly established, the disorders of the revolution, and the war that followed, put a stop to it. They also exported from Cherson a considerable quantity of corn. The return of the French commerce is anxiously looked for by all people, and particularly by the great proprietors.

The disadvantage of Cherson is, that there is only five to six feet water in the deepest channel of the Dnieper, near the disgorging of all the branches into the Liman. This bar is, however, not very broad, and to deepen it would cost about 40,000l. sterling, according to the Dutch engineers calculation.

Ships of war built here are put into camels (as in Holland) to cross the bar.

The corn trade is the only trade of Odessa, except its own consumption. As much corn might be exported from the Dnieper and Caffa as would supply almost all Europe.

Great losses have occurred to merchants, who have sent ships with funds to load corn, by not having first sent orders to have the cargo prepared. No corn or other merchandize is to be purchased in the ports of Russia, (even little at St. Petersburgh or Riga) it must be procured in the interior, and brought to the ports, for which some months are necessary. Commissions for corn should be given three months before the vessel to load it arrives.

The forests which contain the best masts are situated on the Bransk river, which falls into the Dnieper. There are other forests in various parts, and near Mohilof. The principal value of a mast is acquired by its carriage. Those which grow at too great a distance from the rivers are of no value. They are cut in the winter, and brought to the water side.

After selecting ten trees, three of them, on an average, prove good, after stripping them of the bark and sap, and testing them with a kind of cleaver. They cost on the spot about five roubles each, standing. They are in going to Riga, a year and a half, and sometimes two years.

Masts, timber, &c. are not to be purchased at Cherson (or any other port in Russia), but what has been rejected by the admiralty or the Riga braakers on the Dnieper, and sent down the river for sale.

There is very little good oak in Russia. It requires great attention in examining the ground it grows upon, and not only the forests in general, but the spot of each tree, for only rocky ground produces timber that is durable.

The Crimea oxen are a small race, but those of the Cuban, not 100 miles from Caffa, are a fine large breed, and become very fat early enough to kill in the cool weather of the spring as well as autumn, except in some very late seasons. On the Don and Volga, are also vast herds of cattle, which are driven to distant markets. Beginning at Bachmut, Poltava, Elizabeth, and proceeding into Poland and Germany, they feed as they go on the rich plains.

The sudden filling of the sea of Asoph with sand, since these last twenty years, is matter of surprise. It is said that there were many deep holes and places, which being filled up, the sand and mud spreads over the whole surface of the sea Thirty years ago vessels drawing twelve feet water loaded at Taganrok; at present they load twenty miles from it.

In a very few years the canals which join the different rivers will be accomplished. There will then be water carriage from the Black Sea to the Baltic, to the Caspian, to Siberia, and to every province in the empire.

Excellent mines of coal have been discovered near Taganrok, and in other places.

EXTRACTS *from the* REPORT *from the Committee of Correspondence to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; on the Formation of an Establishment at home for the Education of young Men intended for the Civil Service of the Company in India.*

On the expediency of an institution, already pointed out by the general sense of men connected by their relations or experience with Indian affairs, and recommended by the most obvious views of utility, it cannot be necessary to enlarge. As the company's civil servants are to be employed in all the different branches of the administration of extended dominions, it will be readily admitted, that, as far as may consist with an early entrance upon the duties of active life (also very necessary in their case), they should receive an education, comprehending not only the usual course of classical learning, but the elements of such other parts of knowledge, as may be more peculiarly applicable to the stations they have to fill.—They are to leave their native country at an early age, to pass many years of life among a people every way dissimilar to their own; their sphere of action is placed at a remote distance from the parent state; they are to manage interests of the highest value to that state; and our vast acquisitions there, with the continually increasing number of Europeans in those territories, tend to

strengthen their attachment to that quarter. It is therefore of importance, that the young men, before their departure, should be imbued with reverence and love for the religion, the constitution, and laws of their own country; and hence the plan of their studies should comprehend some elementary instruction in those most essential branches of knowledge. Those branches will also be best learnt, before the young men have launched out into the world; which, without such instruction, they would do, unfortified against erroneous and dangerous opinions. It must evidently prove advantageous, to initiate all the civil servants of the company successively in one uniform system of right principles; and it is likewise obvious, that the large acquaintance, which by concentrating their education at one place, will be established in early youth among contemporaries, who are afterwards to fill the various departments of the service, at all the presidencies in India, may have very beneficial effects upon the conduct of affairs.—These advantages, too, are to be obtained without any sacrifices, and by only turning to the best account that period of life, which must be devoted to education at home.

Although the law has permitted that youth be sent to India when they have completed their fifteenth year, there is the strongest reason to apprehend that age to be too early.—And in point of fact, the civil servants in general are not sent out at the early age of fifteen; the average of ages, perhaps, would approach nearer to eighteen, and that seems to be a very proper period.

In India so much of all the business, public and private, is carried on in writing, (a circumstance of vast importance to the due superintendance at home of the affairs of our empire there), that the art of composition ought to be carefully studied in early life, by every person who is to act on that scene.

A good acquaintance with arithmetic and mathematics will also be indispensible. In almost every situation in which a man can be placed in India, a ready use of figures will be found of greater value, than those who may be apt to regard this as merely a vulgar attainment would suppose. Mercantile accounts are not here particularly intended, though such a notion of them as is to be acquired from theory would be useful to the general scholar, and young men designed for the commercial line of the service might derive advantage from an insight into the business of a counting-house; but it would be far more material to them to be instructed in the general principles of commerce. The pupils of every description should not only be rendered expert in all the common rules of arithmetic, integral and fractional, but led up higher to the knowledge of the principles on which those rules depend.

Algebra, and the easier parts at least of the mathematics, will be extremely proper. Some knowledge of the science of mathematics now enters into every good plan of education, not only because of its very general use and application, in investigating the principles, and improving the practice of so many arts and sciences, but because it is fitted to strengthen and improve the reasoning faculty. In both these views, particularly the last, it is so important, that no question can be made of the propriety of including it in the scheme of instruction now under consideration.

The elements of general law, of the law of England, and of the British constitution, of politics, finance and commerce, should, according to the view already given of the nature of the company's service, form a special part of the learning of those who are to be employed in it.

The elements of one or two eastern languages, of general use in British India, might be acquired. It has often been the wish, both of parents and their sons looking to the service, to find instructors in that way; but it is a sort of reproach to the country, that notwithstanding our vast connection with the East, no pains have been taken to make any provision at home for this kind of learning. There are not wanting gentlemen, capable of communicating it; but having passed through the company's service, they will not place themselves on the footing of private teachers of languages. The consequence is, that in course of time their knowledge dies with them; and notwithstanding the return of many oriental scholars to their native soil, no store is formed at home of learning, properly oriental, the communications made through the medium of English translations adding little to the knowledge of the oriental tongues. Political reasons might be assigned, why there ought to be seminaries at home for promoting the study of the most general and distinguished of the languages spoken in our eastern territories, and in other parts of Asia. The French, who, whatever their principles or aims may be, certainly shew policy in the pursuit of them, set a high value on institutions of this kind. Their present government affords distinguished encouragement to the study of oriental literature: it is pursued with ardour; and Paris so much abounds in proficients in Persian, Arabic, Turkish, and even Shanscrit, that a gentleman detained there, an Eastern scholar of our own, and from that character admitted into free society with their Savans, has written, that he conversed among them more frequently in Persian than in French, and that he daily witnessed among them conversations in Persian, Arabic, and Turkish. One consequence of this is, that the French have always a supply of persons, who add to the other qualifications

for diplomatic employments, a knowledge of eastern languages, which enables them to carry on the most important negociations at Asiatic courts, without the intervention of an interpreter; whilst we are so destitute of knowledge of this kind, that our metropolis, though the greatest in Europe, is said not to contain one Englishman capable of carrying on a conversation, much less a correspondence, in Arabic or Turkish, and the Mameluke Chief, who was lately here, sought in vain for an assistant to write his letters to the other Chiefs; setting aside, however, considerations directly political, relating to that people or to us, it seems inexpedient that, whilst France flourishes in oriental learning, Britain should possess little productive stock of that kind within itself; and though rich in it abroad, where its riches are more exposed, continue still poor at home.

Under the heads of morality and religion, a set of lectures on each of these most important subjects, will enter with peculiar propriety into a system, which is to form young persons for the discharge of the higher functions of society, in regions unpossessed of the superior lights and knowledge we enjoy. The whole extent of time to be allotted to the students will require that these lectures should be contained within moderate limits, and aim at explaining with a clear conciseness, the principles, obligations, value, and sanctions of religion and morals, elucidating, with particular attention, the evidences of Christianity.

Some acquaintance with natural and experimental philosophy may be obtained, with so little sacrifice of time and attention, and would be so desirable for persons destined to act a considerable part in life, who, if they do not acquire it before they leave their own country, are not likely to acquire it at all, that it may very well be recommended And there are a few other things of a subordinate nature, which, if they have not been learned elsewhere, the pupils should have an opportunity of attaining, namely, the French language, geography, and perhaps drawing, where a genius for it appears. But these may be made occasional studies, compatible with the course prescribed for the greater objects of the establishment.

The private reading of the pupils should be partly directed to a proper selection of books on Asiatic subjects, particularly histories, and accounts of the character, manners, and literature, of the eastern people. Part of the vacations might be usefully employed in viewing the great public works in England, docks, arsenals, manufactures, and the like, of which else they will know nothing but by report before a late period of life.

The whole annual income, when the number of pupils shall amount to eighty, will, after giving fair allowance to the masters, be found equal to the whole annual expenditure; and the company, at very little cost, will have rendered an important service to their own interests, to the community at home, and to India.

October, 1804.

In consequence of the foregoing Report, the Court of Directors have established at Hertford a College, of which the following are the regulations:

View of the Establishment of the Honourable East-India Company at Hertford, for the Education of young Persons appointed to the Civil Service in India.

The object of this establishment is, to provide a supply of persons duly qualified to discharge the various and important duties required from the civil servants of the Company, in administering the government of India.

Within the last thirty or forty years a great change has taken place in the state of the Company's affairs in that country: the extension of empire has been followed by a great increase of power and authority; and persons of the same description, who, before, had acted in the capacity of factors and merchants, are now called upon to administer, throughout their respective districts, an extensive system of finance; and to fill the important offices of magistrates, ambassadors, and provincial governors.

As this extension of dominion in India hath been gradual, the wants thence arising have not hitherto been provided for in any way fitted to supply them: for though the private and solitary studies of individuals have enabled them to discharge, with ability and honour, the duties devolved upon them; yet the growing exigencies of territories so enlarged have loudly called for an establishment at home, which, upon a wise and well-adapted system, might provide and prepare in the most direct manner, a succession of civil servants, for their destined functions.

The necessity of such an establishment, so generally felt in England, induced the Company to expect that some institution would have arisen, immediately applicable to the supply of their wants. But all hopes from other quarters having been disappointed, they judged it to be a duty incumbent upon themselves to devise and to institute a plan, that might not only fill up the time of those young persons destined for the civil service of India with general advantage; but should also afford the best means of qualifying them to discharge the duties of their stations there; and to send them thither early enough to engage in all the concerns of active life

This plan consists of a college for the reception of students at the age of fifteen, to remain till they are eighteen; or till they are sent by the Court of Directors to their respective destinations.

The students will be instructed, by courses of lectures, upon a plan similar to that adopted in the Universities

After having thus provided for the acquisition of learning in general, it is further intended to

furnish them with the means of instruction in the Elements of Oriental Literature. For this purpose they will not only be taught the Rudiments of the Asiatic Languages, more especially the Arabic and Persian; but be made acquainted with the history, customs, and manners of the different nations of the East: and as the study of law and political economy is to form an essential part in the general system of education, it will be required that, in the lectures upon these subjects, particular attention be given to the explanation of the political and commercial relations subsisting between India and Great Britain.

Among the variety of studies which may be pursued with peculiar advantage in this country, it is not to be expected that any very great portion of their time can be allotted to the acquiring a knowledge of the *several* languages of the East; but it is presumed that the main object of the institution will be attained, if the students be well grounded in the rudiments of the *two* languages already specified; and that, on their leaving the college, such instructions be given them as may enable them to prosecute their oriental studies during their passage to India.

The College is to be under the direction and authority of a principal and several professors, according to the following arrangement.

The Rev. SAMUEL HENLEY, D.D. *Principal.*

Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy: Rev. B. Bridge, A.M. Rev. W. Dealtry, A. M.

Professors of Humanity and Philology: Rev. E. Lewton, A.M.—J. H. Batten, Esq. A.M.

Professor of History and Political Economy: Rev. T. R. Malthus, A. M.

Professor of General Polity and the Laws of England: Edward Christian, Esq. A. M.

Professor of Oriental Literature:

The following are attached to the College, *viz.*

Mons. De Foligny..... *French Master.*
Mr. —— Medland..... *Drawing Master.*
Mr. Henry Angelo..... *Fencing Master.*
Mr. —— Bridgman.... *Dancing Master.*

Besides the general superintendance of the College, it will be the office of the Principal more especially to watch over the moral and religious conduct of the students; to instruct them in the principles of Ethics and Natural Theology; and in the evidences, doctrines, and duties of Revealed Religion. Whilst in this respect he is considered as discharging the duty of a Professor in Divinity, so, in the ordinary exercise of his clerical function, he will be required, in conjunction with such Professors as are in holy orders, to preach in the College Chapel, and, at the stated seasons, to perform the solemn rites of the established Church.

The LECTURES of the Professors may be arranged under four distinct heads, in the following manner:

1. *Oriental Literature.*

1. Practical Instruction in the Rudiments of the Oriental Languages, more especially the Arabic and Persian.——2. A Course of Lectures to illustrate the History, Customs, and Manners of the People of India.

2. *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

1. A Course of Practical Instruction, in the Elements of Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry; on the most useful properties of the Conic Sections, the nature of Logarithms, and the principles of Fluxions.——2. A Course of Lectures on the four branches of Natural Philosophy; Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, and Astronomy; illustrated by occasional experiments: and, if it should be thought necessary or proper, the Principia of Sir Isaac Newton will form a part of this course.

It is here of importance to observe, that the more abstruse parts of pure mathematics will be utterly excluded from these lectures, as altogether inconsistent with the object of the institution. The mathematical lectures will be made entirely subservient to the purposes of natural philosophy. The lectures in natural philosophy will have for their scope and end, the arts and objects of common life: and to render this department of these lectures more extensively useful, as soon as a proper collection of specimens shall be procured, it is intended to give the students some elementary instructions in chemistry, mineralogy, and natural history.

3. *Classical and General Literature.*

1. A course of lectures to explain the Ancient Writers of Rome and Greece, more particularly the Historians and Orators.—2. A course of lectures on the Arts of Reasoning and Composition; and on such other subjects as are generally understood by the "Belles Lettres."

These lectures will be altogether plain and practical. Peculiar care will be taken to make the students well acquainted with the English language, and with the merits of its most approved writers. They will be exercised also in every species of composition appropriate to their future occupations.

4. *Law, History, and Political Economy.*

1. A course of lectures on general History, and on the History and Statistics of the Modern Nations of Europe.—2. A course of lectures on Political Economy.—3. A course of lectures on general Polity, on the Laws of England, and Principles of the British Constitution.

The college year is to be divided into two terms, each consisting of twenty weeks. In the last week of the second term of each year, public examinations of all the students will be holden by the professors in the different departments of literature and science, as arranged in the preceding section, under the superintendance of the principal.

1. In Oriental Literature.
2. In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
3. In Classical and General Literature.
4. In Law, History, and Political Economy.

At the conclusion of the examinations, the principal and professors will, at a general meeting appointed for the purpose, arrange the students in four separate lists, according to their respective merits in these departments. A copy of these lists will be transmitted by the principal to the Honourable Court of Directors, for insertion in the Public Records of the Company. On this occasion, the Honourable the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, College Committee, and such other of the Directors as may think proper, will attend, to distribute among the most deserving students in the several classes, such prizes and medals as may

be agreed upon with the principal by the College Committee.

Having thus pointed out what provision has been made for the literary and intellectual improvement of the students, it remains to add some observations on the moral and religious discipline of the College. Concerning this important subject a code of regulations has already been presented to the Honourable Court of Directors, subject to such improvements and corrections as time and experience may hereafter suggest. But as the efficacy of these regulations will entirely depend upon the actual exertions of those professors who, in subordination to the principal, are more immediately concerned in the discipline of the College, it may be proper to mention, that the persons selected for this purpose have, for many years, filled situations of trust and authority in the two Universities: and they have undertaken to carry into effect these regulations, under the strongest impressions of the importance of the charge committed to them.

The compensation to be made to the Company by the students of the College at the commencement of each term, is fifty guineas; for which they will be supplied with every requisite accommodation during that term, a few articles excepted of private convenience. The utmost attention will be given, in every instance, to the economy of the institution, consistent with the comfort of its members. All extravagance among the students will be discouraged: and, on this account, it is much to be desired that their pecuniary allowances may be moderate; as a misjudged liberality in this respect might be highly injurious.

The first opening of the College to receive students having been fixed for the 3d of February, 1806, the collegiate year is considered as thence commencing. The former term will end on the 19th of June, and the latter will begin on the 1st of August. In future years, the 2d of February and the 1st of August will begin, and the 19th of June and the 21st of December terminate, the two respective terms.

The foregoing plan, it is presumed, is founded upon the soundest principles of wisdom and judgment; and may be eventually expected to produce the happiest effects upon the concerns of the Company in the East. The education of those destined to fill the important offices of magistrates, ambassadors, provincial governors, and other high situations, should certainly be founded on the firm basis of learning and science; on a knowledge of the principles of ethics and civil jurisprudence; of general history, and the laws of nations. To this should be added, a more particular acquaintance with the language, history, and manners of those nations among whom they are to exercise their respective functions. The cultivation and improvement of their intellectual powers should be accompanied with such a course of moral discipline as may tend to excite and confirm in them habits of application, prudence, integrity, and justice: and to render this system of education fully efficient, it is essential that it be inculcated and enforced under the sanction and influence of the Christian religion. An institution conducted upon these principles may reasonably be expected, under the favour of Providence, to be productive of a benign and enlightened policy toward the native subjects of British India, to improve their moral condition, and to diffuse the happy influences of Christianity throughout the Eastern world.

Terms of Admission for Students.

To pay one hundred guineas per annum, a moiety whereof to be paid at the commencement of each term, there being two in the year, besides the expense of books and stationary.

Students to provide themselves with a table-spoon, tea-spoon, knife and fork, half a dozen towels, and some other small articles, to be mentioned to them at the time of their admission into the College.

Candidates for admission into the College are expected to be well grounded in arithmetic, and qualified to be examined in *Cæsar* and *Virgil*, the *Greek Testament*, and *Xenophon*.

Time for examination and admission to be the week preceding each vacation, viz. Christmas and Midsummer.

Ten guineas to be paid on leaving the College by each student, for the use of the philosophical apparatus, and library, which sum will be applied for the augmentation of both.

No student admitted under fifteen years of age.

N. B. The Students to wear academical habits.

COLLEGE-SCHOOL AT HERTFORD.

Besides the College above described, the Company patronize a School subordinate to it, and under the superintendance of the Principal, into which boys may be admitted at an early age, and in which they will be taught the elements of general learning, and such other accomplishments as are the usual objects of instruction in the larger seminaries of this country. Especial attention will be paid also to such parts of education as may serve to qualify them for public business, and for the higher departments of commercial life.

Though this School be designed as introductory to the College, it is not to be understood that the Company is pledged to make it the sole channel of an appointment to the College itself; but it is nevertheless proper to observe, that those who shall have passed through both institutions will enjoy the advantage of an uniform system of education, begun in early youth and continued to their departure for the duties of their public stations.

Notwithstanding that an intimate connection is intended to subsist between the College and the School, it is nevertheless to be understood, that, whilst the College is exclusively appropriated to persons designed for the civil service of the Company abroad, the School will be open to the public at large.

The Rev. M. H. Luscombe, A.M. of the University of Cambridge, is appointed Head Master of the School; to whom the annual sum of seventy guineas is to be paid for each pupil; which, without any additional charge, will include, besides the usual course of classical instruction, the French language, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, drawing, and dancing.

Further information on various interesting subjects relating to the India Company's service may be obtained from the East-India Register, compiled by Messrs. Mathison and Mason.

The uncommon importance of the subject induces us to give the following document nearly entire; reserving our remarks on it to a future opportunity.

Report from the Committee of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, *on the State of the Woollen Manufacture of England, &c.*

IN July 1802, considerable riots and outrages took place in Wiltshire and Somersetshire, in consequence of an attempt of some of the master clothiers of those counties, to set up a machine for dressing cloth, called a gig mill. This machine was, from various causes, obnoxious to the workmen, and the discontents continuing, and the workmen, learning that there still was to be found in the statute book an ancient law prohibiting under heavy penalties the use of a machine called a gig mill (though doubts existed whether it was the machine which now bears that denomination), conceived the project of preventing its further establishment, by calling the above statute into operation.

But it farther appeared, that various other penal laws, concerning the woollen manufacture, still remained unrepealed, consequently that they were still in force, though for a very long course of years they had been so little adverted to, as almost to have become obsolete. This produced petitions and counter-petitions; so that the House of Commons in consequence, appointed a Committee to consider the petitions of the masters and workmen in the woollen manufacture. The case was fully investigated, and the evidence, which had been taken at great length, was reported to the house.

The expedient was adopted of suspending all the penal laws, above alluded to, for a year, with an intention of resuming the consideration of the subject in the ensuing session.

Under these circumstances, the committee carefully examined the various acts of parliament, (in all 70) which are still in force; considering how far, in the present day, and in the existing state of the commerce and manufactures of this country, it might be advisable, either to suffer them to continue in operation, or on the other hand, to explain, alter, or repeal them.

The Laws relative to the woollen manufacture may be conveniently arranged under the following classes.

CLASS I.—On the laws comprised within the first class, intituled, "Acts for regulating the conduct of masters and workmen in the woollen manufacture, and for preventing frauds and embezzlements by journeymen and others," your committee need only remark, that they are in general wise and salutary. This character appears to belong in a special degree to one very ancient statute, which has been amended and enforced by several subsequent acts, particularly by 29th Geo. II. c. 33 for preventing the payment of workmen in goods instead of money. Your committee therefore recommend that the laws contained in this class should remain in force.

CLASS II.—Your committee extend the same recommendation to the laws comprised within the second class, intituled, "Acts to prevent the exportation of certain materials and implements made use of in the woollen manufacture, &c." These statutes indeed have all been passed in the reign of his present Majesty. They appear to your committee to be founded in sound policy, and to be peculiarly applicable to the present circumstances of this country.

CLASS III.—The 3d class of Acts, which "controul the manufacturers in the making and selling of woollen cloths," is by far the most numerous. Many of them are of a very early date; and their contents are such as might be expected from the nature of the commercial principles which prevailed at the periods when they were severally passed. Their general object is, to provide against the use of articles, or processes, and to prevent the commission of frauds, which it was conceived would be injurious to the quality of the cloth, and (to say nothing of the home consumer) would, by impairing the credit of our staple manufacture, obstruct its sale in foreign parts. Again, there are others of this class of laws which bear some traces of a jealousy of the manufacturing in favour of the landed interest of the country.

Many of the above statutes have been from time to time amended, and in part repealed, often at short periods after their enactment; others of them have not been enforced for many years; and nearly the whole had sunk into oblivion, when attempts were made to recal some of them into action in the manner which has been already specified.

Considering the different principles of commerce which are now recognised, it cannot be necessary for your committee to enter into a minute detail of the reasons on which they recommend to the House the repeal of the general mass of the above laws, as being at this day not only unnecessary, But, if enforced, utterly inexpedient, or rather extremely injurious. Least of all can such regulations be deemed requisite at the present period, when our manufactures of woollen goods are in the highest credit both at home and abroad, and when the demand for them, great as it already is, appears to be still increasing.

But on some of the statutes which belong to this class, great differences of opinion have prevailed, and it will therefore be necessary for the committee to enter more in detail into the consideration of them. One of these is the 5th and 6th of Edward VI. for putting down gig mills. Various witnesses were called to prove that the machine now used under the denomination of the gig mill, for the purpose, after the cloth comes from the fulling mill, of raising the nap or wool, (being the very machine, it is contended, against which the ancient statute was directed) is highly injurious to the texture and quality of the cloth; that therefore the law of Edward for promoting its use, ought, if necessary, to be explained and enforced, it being one of those statutes which, to use the words of the petitioners, though they have been violated by the master clothiers, under the pretence of their being obsolete, are calculated to promote the preservation and prosperity of the woollen manufacture, and the protection of the persons employed therein. Evidence of a similar nature and tendency was given respecting the injurious effects of another machine, as yet not much in use, called the shearing frame, the purpose of which is to cut off the nap or wool after it has been raised; an operation which has been hitherto performed by hand by a particular class

of men, called, from their occupation, croppers, shearmen, or clothworkers. The introduction of this machine appears to be opposed with the greater earnestness, because the general establishment of it would be likely to throw a very considerable class of men out of their present employment. With regard to the actual effects on the cloth, of the gig mill, and shearing frame, your committee feel it their duty to declare, that decisive evidence has been adduced before them, by merchants and manufacturers of the highest credit and of the greatest experience, to prove that the above machines, especially the gig mill, the use of which has been longer and more generally established, when properly regulated and carefully employed, finish the cloth in the most perfect manner. It has already been stated, that manufacturers residing in parts of the country where, from whatever causes, the gig mill was not used, have often sent their cloths to a distance to be dressed by it; and your committee have learned from the information of one of their own members, that, by an express stipulation, the use of it has been required by the consumers of our cloths in a particular foreign market, where it has enhanced their credit and improved their sale. It has been given in evidence before your committee, and even acknowledged by some of the petitioners themselves, that alarms similar in nature to those which are now conceived of the gig mill and shearing frame, attended the first introduction of several of the machines which are now generally used with acknowledged advantage in different processes, formerly performed by hand, of the woollen manufacture. Hitherto these alarms have after a time subsided, and the use of the machines has been gradually established, without, as it appears, impairing the comforts, or lessening the numbers of the workmen: and prejudices, however powerful at first, have worn away as time and experience have enabled the opponents of such improvements more justly to appreciate their merit, and anticipate their success.

Moreover, it is highly satisfactory to remark, that, in many instances in which it was apprehended that the introduction of particular machines would throw such numbers of people out of employment, as to occasion great distress, the result has been very different, for, to say nothing of the new occupations for which the attendance on such machines has given occasion, a fresh demand for labour to an immense extent has arisen out of the increased sale of the article, consequent on the greater cheapness and superior quality of the manufacture.

Neither is it to be forgotten, that the system of patents, a system by which the inventor of any new machine commonly secures to himself for a time the exclusive benefits of his discovery, while at the end of the term they are thrown open to the public at large, provides in most cases against its too sudden and general establishment, by which a great multitude of workmen might be all at once thrown out of employment.

But your committee would be wanting to the important subject entrusted to their consideration, if they were to forbear remarking, that, if the principles on which the use of these particular machines is objected to were once admitted, it would be impossible to draw the line, or to foresee the fatal extent of their application. No one will deny, that, if parliament had acted on such principles 50 years ago, the woollen manufacture would never have attained to half its present size. The rapid and prodigious increase of late years in the manufactures and commerce of this country is universally known, as well as the effects of that increase on our revenue and national strength; and in considering the immediate causes of that augmentation, it will appear that, under the favour of providence, it is principally to be ascribed to the general spirit of enterprise and industry among a free and enlightened people, left to the unrestrained exercise of their talents in the employment of a vast capital; pushing to the utmost the principle of the division of labour; calling in all the resources of scientific research and mechanical ingenuity; and finally, availing themselves of all the benefits to be derived from visiting foreign countries, not only for forming new, and confirming old commercial connections, but for obtaining a personal knowledge of the wants, the taste, the habits, the discoveries and improvements, the productions and fabrics of other civilized nations, and, by thus bringing home facts and suggestions, perfecting our existing manufactures, and adding new ones to our domestic stock; opening at the same time new markets for the product of our manufacturing and commercial industry, and qualifying ourselves for supplying them.

It is by these means alone, and, above all, your committee must repeat it, by the effect of machinery in improving the quality and cheapening the fabrication of our various articles of export, that, with a continually accumulating weight of taxes, and with all the necessaries and comforts of life gradually increasing in price, the effects of which on the wages of labour could not but be very considerable, our commerce and manufactures have been also increasing in such a degree as to surpass the most sanguine calculations of the ablest political writers who had speculated on the improvements of a future age.

It is likewise an important consideration, of which we never should lose sight, that we are at this day surrounded by powerful and civilized nations, who are intent on cultivating their manufactures and pushing their commerce; and who are the more eager to become our competitors in trade, from having witnessed the astonishing effects of our commercial prosperity.

Your committee were therefore not surprized to hear that attempts have been made to carry over to foreign countries our machines and implements, and to tempt our artizans to settle in them; attempts, of the probability of which the legislature has appeared fully sensible, by passing laws from time to time for preventing their success. Your committee has even received specific evidence of an establishment having been made in Paris for carrying on the woollen manufacture on the most improved plan, with all our machinery (among the rest those very machines, the gig mill and shearing frame) under the direction of a man of approved skill both in constructing and using them. Your committee need not remark how much these attempts would be favoured by our throwing any obstructions in the way of enterprize and ingenuity, and the free application of capital

in this country; or that any machines, the use of which should be prohibited here, would infallibly find their way into foreign nations.

Your committee therefore cannot but include among the laws of which they recommend the repeal, the 5th and 6th of Edw. VI. for putting down gig mills; and also all the other statutes recited in the Appendix, which, as some of the petitioners conceive, prohibit, though less directly the use of particular articles of machinery.

The committee also recommend the repeal of all the acts comprised in the third class, controlling the making and selling of cloth, excepting only those which prohibit its exportation in an unwrought state.

The 2nd and 3rd of Ph. and Mary is another of the acts comprised within the 3rd class: This statute commonly called the Weavers' Act, among other regulations limits the number of looms which persons residing in villages may keep in one house. It is highly valued, and its repeal strongly opposed, by another very respectable class of petitioners. But in order that the House may enter more distinctly into the principles and reasonings which belong to this part of the subject, it may be expedient for your committee to state that there are three different modes of carrying on the woollen manufacture; that of the master clothier of the West of England, the Factory, and, the domestic system.

In all the western counties as well as the north, there are factories, but the master clothier of the west of England, buys his wool from the importer, if it be foreign, or in the fleece, or of the wool stapler, if it be of domestic growth; after which, in all the different processes through which it passes, he is under the necessity of employing as many distinct classes of persons; sometimes working in their own houses, sometimes in those of the master clothier, but none of them going out of their proper line. Each class of workmen, however, acquires great skill in performing its particular operation, and hence may have arisen the acknowledged excellence, and, till of late, superiority, of the cloths of the West of England. It is however a remarkable fact, of which your committe has been assured by one of its own members, that previously to the introduction of machinery, it was very common, and it is said sometimes to happen at this day, for the north countryman to come into the West of England, and, in the clothing districts of that part of the kingdom, to purchase his wool; which he carries home; where, having worked it up into cloth, he brings it back again, and sells it in its native district. This is supposed to arise from the northern clothier being at liberty to work himself, and employ his own family and others, in any way which his interest or convenience may suggest.

In the factory system the master manufacturers who sometimes possess a very great capital, employ in one or more buildings or factories, under their own or their superintendant's inspection, a number of workmen, more or fewer according to the extent of their trade. This system, it is obvious, admits in practice of local variations. But both in the system of the West of England clothier, and in the factory system, the work, generally speaking, is done by persons who have no property in the goods they manufacture, for in this consists the essential distinction between the two former systems, and the domestic.

In the last mentioned, or domestic system, which is that of Yorkshire, the manufacture is conducted by a multitude of master manufacturers, generally possessing a very small, and scarcely ever any great extent of capital. They buy the wool of the dealer; and, in their own houses, assisted by their wives and children, and from two or three to six or seven journeymen, they dye it (when dyeing is necessary) and through all the different stages work it into undressed cloth.

Various processes, however, the chief of which were formerly done by hand, under the manufacturer's own roof, are now performed by machinery, in public mills, as they are called, which work for hire. There are several such mills near every manufacturing village, so that the manufacturer, with little inconvenience or loss of time, carries thither his goods, and fetches them back again when the process is completed. When it has attained to the state of undressed cloth, he carries it on the market-day to a public hall or market, where the merchants repair to purchase.

Several thousands of these small master manufacturers attend the market of Leeds, where there are three halls for the exposure and sale of their cloths: and there are other similar halls, where the same system of selling in public market prevails, at Bradford, Halifax, and Huddersfield. The halls consist of long walks or galleries, throughout the whole length of which the master manufacturers stand in a double row, each behind his own little division or stand, as it is termed, on which his goods are exposed to sale. In the interval between these rows the merchants pass along, and make their purchases. At the end of an hour, on the ringing of a bell, the market closes, and such cloths as have been purchased are carried home to the merchants' houses; such goods as remain unsold continuing in the halls till they find a purchaser at some ensuing market. It should however be remarked, that a practice has also obtained of late years, of merchants giving out samples to some manufacturer whom they approve, which goods are brought to the merchant directly, without ever coming into the halls. These however, no less than the others, are manufactured by him in his own family. The greater merchants have their working-room, or, as it is termed, their shop, in which their workmen, or, as they are termed, croppers, all work together. The goods which, as it has been already stated, are bought in the undressed state, here undergo various processes, till, being completely finished, they are sent away for the use of the consumer, either in the home or the foreign market; the merchants sending them abroad directly without the intervention of any other factor. Sometimes again the goods are dressed at a stated rate by dressers, who take them in for that purpose.

The greater part of the domestic clothiers live in villages and detached houses, covering the whole face of a district of from 20 to 30 miles in length, and from 12 to 15 in breadth. Coal abounds throughout the whole of it; and a great proportion of the manufacturers occupy a little land, from 3 to 12 or 15 acres each. They often likewise keep a horse, to carry their cloth to the fulling mill and the market.

Though the system which has been just described be that which has been generally established in the West Riding of Yorkshire, yet there have long been a few factories in the neighbourhood of Halifax and Huddersfield; and four or five more, one however of which has been since discontinued, have been set on foot not many years ago in the neighbourhood of Leeds. These have for some time been objects of great jealousy to the domestic clothiers. The most serious apprehensions have been stated, by witnesses who have given their evidence before your committee in behalf of the domestic manufacturers, lest the factory system should gradually root out the domestic; and lest the independent little master manufacturer, who works on his own account, should sink into a journeyman working for hire. It is for the purpose of counteracting this supposed tendency of the factory system to increase, that a numerous class of petitioners wish, instead of repealing, to amend and enforce the act of Philip and Mary, for restricting the number of looms to be worked in any one tenement; and with a similar view they wish to retain in force the 5th of Elizabeth, which enacts the system of apprenticeship. On this latter head your committee will have occasion to say more hereafter; but it seemed right just to notice the circumstance in this place.

Your committee cannot wonder that the domestic clothiers of Yorkshire are warmly attached to their accustomed mode of carrying on the manufacture: It is not merely that they are *accustomed* to it—it obviously possesses many eminent advantages seldom found in a great manufacture.

It is one peculiar recommendation of the domestic system of manufacture, that, as it has been expressly stated to your committee, a young man of good character can always obtain credit for as much wool as will enable him to set up as a little master manufacturer, and the public mills, which are now established in all parts of the clothing district, and which work for hire at an easy rate, enable him to command the use of very expensive and complicated machines, the construction and necessary repairs of which would require a considerable capital. Thus, instances not unfrequently occur, wherein men rise from low beginnings, if not to excessive wealth, yet to a situation of comfort and independence.

It is another advantage of the domestic system of manufacture, and an advantage which is obviously not confined to the individuals who are engaged in it, but which, as well as other parts of this system, extends its benefits to the landholder, that any sudden stoppage of a foreign market, any failure of a great house, or any other of those adverse shocks to which our foreign trade especially is liable, in its present extended state, has not the effect of throwing a great number of workmen out of employ, as it often does, when the stroke falls on the capital of a single individual. In the domestic system, the loss is spread over a large superficies; it affects the whole body of the manufacturers; and, though each little master be a sufferer, yet few if any feel the blow so severely as to be altogether ruined. Moreover, it appears in evidence, that, in such cases as these, they seldom turn off any of their standing set of journeymen, but keep them at work in hopes of better times.

On the whole, your committee feel no little satisfaction in bearing their testimony to the merits of the domestic system of manufacture; to the facilities it affords to men of steadiness and industry to establish themselves as little master manufacturers, and maintain their families in comfort by their own industry and frugality; and to the encouragement which it thus holds out to domestic habits and virtues. Neither can they omit to notice its favourable tendencies on the health and morals of a large and important class of the community.

But while your committee thus freely recognize the merits and value of the domestic system, they at the same time feel it their duty to declare it as their decided opinion, that the apprehensions entertained of its being rooted out by the factory system, are, at present at least, wholly without foundation.

For, happily, the merchant no less than the domestic manufacturer finds his interest and convenience promoted by the domestic system—while it continues, he is able to carry on his trade with far less capital than if he were to be the manufacturer of his own cloth. Large sums must then be irrecoverably invested in extensive buildings and costly machinery; and, which perhaps is a consideration of even still more force, he must submit to the constant trouble and solicitude of watching over a numerous body of workmen. He might then often incur the expence of manufacturing articles, which, from some disappointment in the market, must either be kept on hand, or be sold to a loss. As it is, he can agree with his customer, at home or abroad, for any quantity of goods; and whether on a long expected or a sudden demand, he can repair at once to the market, and most probably purchase to the precise extent of his known wants; or, if the market happen not to furnish what he wishes to purchase, he can give out his sample, and have his order executed immediately.

While these and various other considerations, which might be stated, interest the merchant, as well as the manufacturer, in the continuance of the domestic system; and when it is remembered that this mode of conducting the trade greatly multiplies the merchants, by enabling men to carry on business with a comparatively small capital, your committee cannot participate in the apprehensions which are entertained by the domestic clothiers. In fact, there are many merchants, of very large capitals and of the highest credit, who for several generations have gone on purchasing in the halls, and some of this very description of persons state to your committee that they not only had no thoughts of setting up factories themselves, but that they believed many of those who had established them, were not greatly attached to that system, but only persisted in it because their buildings and machinery must otherwise lie a dead weight upon their hands. Under these circumstances, the lively fears, of the decline of the domestic, and the general establishment of the factory system, may reasonably excite surprize It may have been in part occasioned by the decrease of the master manufacturers in the immediate neighbourhood of the large towns, es-

pecially in two or three populous hamlets adjoining to Leeds, whence they have migrated to a greater distance in the country, where they might enjoy a little land, and other conveniencies and comforts. It may have strengthened the impression, that, as your committee have already stated, three or four factories have, within no very long period of time, been established in Leeds, or its vicinity.

But your committee are happy in being able to adduce one irrefragable fact, in corroboration of the sentiments they have already expressed on this question: This is, that the quantity of cloth manufactured by the domestic system has increased immensely of late years, not only in itself, but as compared with the quantity made in factories.

Several factories, it has been observed, had long been established near Halifax and Huddersfield, but the principal progress of the factory system, and that which chiefly created the alarm, is stated to have been, within about the last fourteen years, in the town and neighbourhood of Leeds.—Your committee succeeded in their endeavours to discover the quantity of cloth annually manufactured in all these factories, and it was found not to exceed 8,000 pieces. According to the provisions of the acts commonly called the Stamping Acts, 11 Geo. II. and 5 and 6 Geo. III. Returns are made every Easter to the justices at Pontefract session, of the quantity of cloth which has been made in the preceding year; the account being kept at the fulling mills by officers appointed for that purpose. These returns your committee carefully examined for the last 14 years, and find that in the year 1792, being by far the greatest year of export then known, there were manufactured 190,832 pieces of broad, and 150,666 pieces of narrow cloth: Yet the quantity of cloth manufactured in 1805 was 300,237 pieces broad, and 165,847 pieces of narrow cloth, giving an increase, in favour of 1805, of 109,905 pieces broad, and 15,181 pieces narrow; from which increase deducting the cloth manufactured in factories, there remains an increase of about 100,000 broad, and 15,181 narrow pieces, to be placed to the account of the domestic system. The comparatively small quantity of cloth manufactured by the factories will excite less surprise, when it is considered that they are better adapted to the manufacturing of fancy goods, of which immense quantities and great varieties have been invented and sold, chiefly for a foreign market, of late years.

Your committee have the satisfaction of seeing, that the apprehensions entertained of factories are not only vicious in principle, but that they are practically erroneous; to such a degree, that even the very opposite dispositions might be reasonably entertained; nor would it be difficult to prove, that the factories, to a certain extent at least, and in the present day, seem absolutely necessary to the well-being of the domestic system; supplying those very particulars wherein the domestic system must be acknowledged to be inherently defective: for, it is obvious, that the little master manufacturers cannot afford, like the man who possesses considerable capital, to try the experiments which are requisite, and incur the risks, and even losses, which almost always occur, in inventing and perfecting new articles of manufacture, or in carrying to a state of greater perfection articles already established. He cannot learn, by personal inspection, the wants and habits, the arts, manufactures, and improvements of foreign countries; diligence, economy, and prudence are the requisites of his character, not invention, taste, and enterprize; nor would he be warranted in hazarding the loss of any part of his small capital. He walks in a sure road as long as he treads in the beaten track; but he must not deviate into the paths of speculation. The owner of a factory, on the contrary, being commonly possessed of a large capital and having all his workmen employed under his own immediate superintendance, may make experiments, hazard speculations, invent shorter or better modes of performing old processes, may introduce new articles, and improve and perfect old ones thus giving the range to his taste and fancy, and, thereby alone, enabling our manufacturers to stand the competition with their commercial rivals in other countries Meanwhile as is well worthy of remark (and experience abundantly warrants the assertion), many of these new fabrics and inventions, when their success is once established, become general among the whole body of manufacturers: the domestic manufacturers themselves thus benefiting, in the end, from those very factories which had been at first the objects of their jealousy. The history of almost all our other manufactures, in which great improvements have been made of late years, in some cases at an immense expence, and after numbers of unsuccessful experiments, strikingly illustrates and enforces the above remarks. It is besides an acknowledged fact, that the owners of factories are often among the most extensive purchasers at the halls, where they buy from the domestic clothier the established articles of manufacture, or are able at once to answer a great and sudden order; while at home, and under their own superintendance, they make their fancy goods, and any articles of a newer, more costly, or more delicate quality, to which they are enabled by the domestic system to apply a much larger proportion of their capital. Thus, the two systems, instead of rivalling, are mutual aids to each other; each supplying the other's defects, and promoting the other's prosperity.

The committee, therefore, feel it to be their duty to recommend the repeal of the 2d and 3d of Phil. and Mary, or the Weavers' Act.

The 5th of Eliz. c. 4, may be said to controul the manufacturer in the making of his cloth, inasmuch as it prescribes the peculiar description of persons who shall alone be suffered to employ either themselves or others in the woollen manufacture; by prohibiting the engaging or working in it to all who have not served a regular apprenticeship under indentures, or as apprentices (for the acts make this distinction) for the term of seven years.

The system of apprenticeship is obviously more congenial with the domestic than the factory system; and therefore your committee were not surprised to find that it has maintained its ground more generally in the North than in the West of England, where, however, a practice of a similar kind and under a peculiar name (that of colting) has pretty generally prevailed; but rather, as your committee understand, from custom, than from a

sense of the obligations of the law. The domestic clothiers of Yorkshire are strenuous opponents of the repeal of this statute; agreeing in this respect with the clothworkers or shearmen, from whom they entirely differ as to the policy which ought to be pursued as to certain articles of machinery. They allege, that were the apprentice law no longer binding, the working manufacturers would gradually become less skilful and intelligent, and that, therefore, its maintenance and enforcement are indispensably necessary to the good quality, consequently to the credit and sale, of the manufacture

They also frankly allow, that they wish to retain this law, on account of its tending to embarrass the carrying on the factory system, and thereby to counteract its growth.

It does not seem to your committee to be necessary to enter very largely, at this day, into the discussion of this part of the subject; the less so, because even the manufacturers themselves have not appeared very consistent in their conduct in relation to it. The two principal cloth halls at Leeds are under the management of a certain number of trustees, who serve for three years, being elected from the clothiers at large, as the most discreet and intelligent of their body, to watch over the general interests of the manufacture, and in particular to consider and superintend the execution of all the regulations and bye-laws made from time to time for the government of the halls. Formerly, no clothier was allowed to expose his goods to sale in those halls, unless he had served an apprenticeship, or as an apprentice for seven years. But it appears in evidence before your committee, that, in or about the year 1797, a new regulation was adopted, and that it originated with the trustees of the respective halls; by which, persons having served an apprenticeship, or exercised the trade of a clothier for five years, were entitled to all the privileges of the hall. A still further extension of this principle appears to have taken place subsequently, in one of the halls, by admitting all persons, without any condition or qualification. It has not been stated to your committee (indeed the very contrary has been admitted without contradiction) that there has appeared any deterioration in the quality of the manufacture since the above relaxation took place. And it is notorious, that our woollen manufactures have been for some time gradually improving in quality and increasing in amount on the one hand, while on the other, the system of apprenticeship had been in many parts of the country greatly disused, until the general attention was called to the subject, by the discussions which commenced less than four years ago.

This state of things, and the circumstances above related, supersede the necessity there might otherwise be, of considering how far the right of those who had actually served an apprenticeship in the woollen manufacture, might be rendered less valuable, by taking away their exclusive privilege.

But, in truth, it scarcely needs be remarked, that when the statute of apprenticeships was matter of positive and universal obligation, the state of habits and manners was extremely different from what it is at the present day. Hence we find, in the same statute, several other provisions wholly inapplicable, at least to these times, such, for instance, as that which requires that the parents of every clothier's apprentice should have 3l. per annum in land, with others of a like description.

The moral arguments also in favour of apprenticeships can no longer have the same force, when few masters receive their apprentices under their own roof, or consider them as members of their family; and in our times, when it must be confessed that the influence of the opinions and feelings of subordination, formerly prevalent, has so greatly declined, it is likewise too often found, that the apprentice, when he approaches the term of manhood, and, having become a competent workman, should compensate to his master the expence and trouble of his instruction and maintenance, becomes discontented and unruly. Often he quits his master's service, or, if he reluctantly continues in it, habits of idleness and dissipation are incurably contracted by a youth, who, had he himself tasted the immediate fruits of his own industry, might have been formed to the opposite habits of sobriety and diligence. But still more, when the 5th of Elizabeth was passed, our manufactures were confined almost entirely to the supply of the home market, a branch of commerce which is in a great degree exempt from the operation of those sudden shocks and vicissitudes to which a foreign trade is liable, from the operation not merely of commercial, but also of political causes; shocks whereby great numbers of workmen, being at once thrown out of their old employment, are driven to seek some new, perhaps some kindred occupation, for the maintenance of their families. A rigid enforcement of the apprentice laws would obviously preclude any occasional transfer of this sort, while, of the benefits to be derived from it, your committee, in the course of their enquiries, have received an express confirmation, by finding, that in the western parts of Yorkshire the makers of certain articles composed of wool, had, on their trade declining, turned with no great difficulty to the cotton manufacture, to which the restraints of the apprentice law do not apply; and, though their old employment had failed them, had thereby obtained a comfortable livelihood.

As to the necessity of apprenticeship, in order to insure a competent degree of skill in the workmen employed in the woollen manufacture, though much evidence in support of it has been adduced before your committee, by the petitioners; yet at this day, when the true principles of commerce are so generally understood and acknowledged, it cannot be necessary for your committee to do more than refer to them, in order to evince the fallacy of such an opinion. On adverting therefore to the various considerations above stated, while your committee would by no means wish absolutely to prohibit apprenticeships, or by rendering them illegal to prevent their being entered into where any persons, whether in a commercial or a moral view, find them suited to their circumstances, or agreeable to their inclinations, they yet feel it their duty, so far as regards the woollen manufacture, to recommend the repeal of those clauses of the 5th Eliz. c. 4, which renders apprenticeships compulsory.

The committee recommend the repeal of the

Stamping Laws, for the West of England; but leave the question undecided in reference to the North.

The committee, in the course of their examination, received occasional notices of the existence in the clothing district of Yorkshire of an institution or society, chiefly consisting of cloth workers, or shearmen; and, though it was alledged that the object of the institution, and of the payments made to it, was to effect and conduct the application to parliament for preventing the repeal of laws which the parties conceived to be necessary to the well being of the manufacture, yet various circumstances concurred to render this explanation far from satisfactory, and strongly to suggest the idea of a connection with some other transactions which had taken place not long before in the manufacturing district, and in which, from their nature, the interests of all commercial men were deeply involved. Your committee, therefore, thought it right to scrutinize the affair more accurately.

It appears that there has existed for some time, an institution, or society, among the woollen manufacturers, consisting chiefly of cloth workers. In each of the principal manufacturing towns there appears to be a society, composed of deputies chosen from the several shops of workmen, from each of which town-societies one or more deputies are chosen, to form what is called the central committee, which meets as occasion requires, at some place suitable to the local convenience of all parties. The powers of the central committee appear to pervade the whole institution; and any determination or measure which it may adopt, may be communicated with ease throughout the whole body of manufacturers. Every workman, on his becoming a member of the society, receives a certain card, or ticket, on which is an emblematical engraving, the same, the committee are assured, both in the north and the west of England, that by producing his ticket he may at once shew he belongs to the society. The same rules and regulations appear to be in force throughout the whole district; and there is the utmost reason to believe, that no clothworker would be suffered to carry on his trade, otherwise than in solitude, who should refuse to submit to the obligations and rules of the society. A stated weekly contribution, greater or less according to existing circumstances, is required from every member; and of course the sum raised in this way may be, and in fact has been, very considerable. From this fund was defrayed a very considerable part of the expences of several different applications to parliament, as well as of that which is now depending. This was no doubt strictly legal. But, what is no less clearly contrary to law, it also appears, that from the same fund, liberal weekly allowances have been made to whole shops of workmen, who have *turned out*, as it is called; that is, who have illegally combined to quit the service of some particular master who had become obnoxious to them, and thereby to force him into a compliance with their terms. It likewise appears that the society, which, by embracing only the workmen in the woollen manufacture throughout so large a district, must, both from its numbers, and its pecuniary resources, have become a very powerful body, had formed a sort of confederacy, cemented as it appears, by mutual contributions and payments, with various other classes of artificers, nowise connected with the woollen trade; and that these connections, and the effects of them, were not confined to the clothing district, but that they extended to various parts of England, and your committee have reason to believe, into Scotland also. Your committee purposely abstain from being more particular; it appears sufficient for them, in this place, to exhibit a general and summary view; but they think it may be useful to specify one extraordinary fact. The following anonymous letter, dated September 28th, 1805, came by the post to two of the principal fire insurance companies in London:

"Gent. Directors,

"At a general but private meeting of the chairman of all the committees of clothworkers in this county (viz. York) it was ordered to desire you (for your own profitt) not to insure any factory where any machinery was in belonging to the clothworkers. For it was ordred again, to petition parliament for our rights; and, if they will not grant us them, by stopping the machinery belong us, we are determined to grant them ourselves, but does not wish you to be any loser thereby.—By order of the cloth workers.

"Sept. 28, 1805.

"N. B. Only remember Bradley Mill in this county,* which did not do 1-6th of what was wishd for; and expect more about Decr. W. R.

Superscription—"Royal Exchange

"Insuring Office, London. "W. R."

The above letter requires no explanation.—The committee need only add, that the letter appears from the post-mark really to have been sent from Huddersfield, and that a meeting of the institution, at which much business was done, appears to have been held at Leeds on the day of its date. Your committee, however, by no means intend to charge so foul a proceeding either directly, or by insinuation, on the meeting in question, much less, on the general body of the society. But the transaction (and the remark deserves the most serious consideration of every member of the society) strikingly tends to shew the dangerous purposes which such institutions may be made to answer; the imputations which the members who engage in them may bring upon their character; and, above all, the conduct for which they may in the end become responsible. On the nature and tendencies of an association of this sort, it cannot be necessary for your committee, in addressing the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, to enlarge; especially when, as in the present instance, it has been carried to such an extent as to comprehend within its range almost all the working part of the community. How liable such institutions are to be abused, even when originally formed for an innocent, and even a meritorious purpose, is remarkably evinced by the history of this very institution; the funds of which appear, for a time to have been applied to the relief of the sick, though they were afterwards diverted to very different purposes. It must be obvious to any

* Bradley Mill was in part consumed by fire no long time before.

considerate and experienced mind, how naturally, in societies of this sort, designing and bad men, men of daring spirits and discontented tempers, naturally acquire the ascendency; how surely also, they extend their influence, till by degrees they obtain the direction of the whole body. The least of the evils to be apprehended (though an evil in itself abundantly sufficient to accomplish the ruin, not only of any particular branch of trade, but even of the whole commercial greatness of our country) is, the progressive rise of wages, which among all classes of workmen must be the inevitable, though gradual result of such a society's operations:—an evil, the fatal though more distant, and in each particular increase, more doubtful consequences of which, it cannot be expected that the workmen themselves should foresee so plainly, or feel so forcibly, as not to incur them, under the powerful temptation of a strong and immediate interest.

But your committee need scarcely remark, that such institutions are, in their ultimate tendencies, still more alarming in a political, than in a commercial view. Their baneful, as well as powerful effects, have been however so fatally exemplified not long since, in a sister kingdom, that it will be sufficient merely to refer to the melancholy recital of the events alluded to.

Your committee conceive, that they would be travelling out of their proper province, if they were to suggest an opinion as to the expediency of any alteration in the existing laws against illegal associations and combinations. But the summary view above exhibited, discloses the existence of a systematic, and organised plan, at once so efficient and so dangerous, both from the amount of its force, and from the facility and secrecy with which, at any time, and for any purpose, that force can be called into action, that your committee feel, they would have been wanting to their public duty, if they had closed their Report without laying before the House the general outline, at least, of the information they have obtained on the subject. It deserves, in their judgment, the most deliberate and serious consideration of parliament.

The committee have also come to the following resolutions:—1st, that the first class of laws do remain in force; 2d, that the second class do also remain in force.

3. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this committee, that it be recommended to the House, that the following acts be repealed:——2 Ed. III. c. 14.—13 Rich. II. c. 11.—17 Rich. II. c. 2.—11 Hen. VI. c. 9.—7 Ed. IV. c. 2.—1 Rich. III. c. 8.—5 Hen VIII. c. 2.—6 Hen. VIII. c. 8.—6 Hen. VIII. c. 9.—25 Hen. VIII c. 18.—27 Hen. VIII. c. 12.—33 Hen. VIII. c. 3.—3 and 4 Ed. VI. c. 2.—5 and 6 Ed. VI. c. 6.—5 and 6 Ed. VI. c. 22.—1 Mary, c. 7.—2 and 3 Ph. and Mary, c. 11.—2 and 3 Ph. and Mary, c. 12.—4 and 5 Ph. and Mary, c. 5.—1 Eliz. c. 14.—23 Eliz. c. 9.—27 Eliz. c. 17.—27 Eliz. c. 18.—35 Eliz. c. 9.—35 Eliz. c 10.—39 Eliz. c. 20.—43 Eliz. c. 10.—4 James I. c. 2.—21 James I. c. 18.—7 Ann. c. 13.—10 Ann. c. 16.—1 Geo. I. c. 15.

4. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this committee, that it be recommended to the House, that certain parts of the following acts be repealed:—27 Ed. III. stat. 1. c. 4.—4 Ed. IV. c. 1. sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.—5 Eliz. c. 4. sec. 3, 4, 27, 29, 31, and 33.—3 James I. c. 16. sec. 3, 4, and 5.—13 Geo. I c. 23. sec. 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

5. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this committee, that it be recommended to the House, that the following acts do remain in force:—50 Ed. III. c. 7.—7 Ed. IV c 3.—3 Hen. VII. c. 11.—3 Hen. VIII. c. 7.—23 Hen. VIII. c. 17.—27 Hen. VIII. c. 13.—33 Hen. VIII. c. 17.—33 Hen. VIII c. 19.—8 Eliz. c. 6.—6 Ann. c. 8.—6 Ann. c. 9.—11 Geo. II. c. 28.—5 Geo. III. c. 51.—6 Geo. III. c. 23.

6. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this committee, that it be recommended to the House, that contracts of apprenticeships be made legal between the parties for any period not exceeding seven years, and jurisdiction be given to magistrates, under certain regulations, to enforce them, so that such apprenticeships be not made a previous qualification for exercising any branch of the woollen manufacture, either as a master or a journeyman.

An Account of the number of pieces of Broad Cloth, milled at the several fulling mills in the West Riding of the County of York, from the 24th of June 1725 (the commencement of the act) to the 12th of March 1726, and thence annually; distinguishing each year:—and of the Narrow Cloths, from the 1st of August 1737 (the commencement of the act) to the 20th of January 1783, and thence annually; distinguishing each year.

Years.	*Broads.*	*Narrows.*
1726	26,071	
1727	28,990	
1728	25,223½	
1729	29,643	
1730	31,579½	
1731	35,363	
1732	35,348½	
1733	34,020	
1734	31,123	
1735	31,744½	
1736	38,999	
1737	42,256	
1738	42,404	14,495
1739	43,086½	58,848
1740	41,441	58,620
1741	46,364	61,196
1742	44 954	62,804
1743	45,178½	63,545
1744	54,627½	63 065
1745	50,453	63,413
1746	56,037	68,775
1747	62,480	68,374
1748	60,765	68,080
1749	60,705½	68,889
1750	60,447½	78,115
1751	60,964	74,022
1752	60,724	72,442
1753	55,358	71,618
1754	56,070½	72,394
1755	57,125	76,295
1756	33,590½	79 318
1757	55 777½	77,097
1758	60,396	66,396
1759	51,877½	65,513
1760	49,362½	69 573

Years.	*Broad P.*	*Narrow P.*
1761	48,944	75,468
1762	48,621	72,946
1763	48,038½	72,096
1764	54,916	79,458
1765	54,660	77,419
1766	72,575½	78,893
1767	102,428	78,819
1768	90,036	74,480
1769	92,522	87,762
1770	93,075	85,376
1771	92,782	89,920
1772	112,370	95,539
1773	120,245	89,874½
1774	87,201	88,323
1775	95,878	96,794
1776	99,733	99,586
1777	107,750	95,786
1778	132,506	101,629
1779	116,912	93,143
1780	94,625	87,309
1781	102,018	98,721
1782	112,470	96,743
1783	131,092	108,641
1784	138,023	115,500
1785	157,275	116,036
1786	158,792	122,025
1787	155,748	128,740
1788	139,406	132,143
1789	154,134	145,495
1790	172,588	140,407
1791	187,569	154,373
1792	214,851	190,468
1793	190,332	150,666
1794	190,988	130,403
1795	250,993	155,087
1796	246,775	151,594
1797	229,292	156,709
1798	224,150	148,566
1799	272,755	180,168
1800	285,851	169,262
1801	264,082	137,231
1802	265,660	137,016
1803	266,785	139,575
1804	298,178	150,010
1805	300,237	165,847. — The

value of this year, alone, (containing 10,079,256 yards of broad, and 6,193,317 yards of narrow cloth) is about £9,000,000.

M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND'S EXCURSION TO MOUNT VESUVIUS.

The following notes were not originally intended for the press, as may easily be inferred from the peculiar nature of the reflections they contain. But a new eruption of Mount Vesuvius having been lately mentioned in the daily papers, that event tends to render them interesting. They were written in pencil while climbing the summit of the volcano.

An Excursion to Mount Vesuvius, 1804.

This day, January 6, I left Naples, at seven in the morning; I have now reached Portici. The sun is clear of the eastern clouds, but the head of Vesuvius is still covered with a fog. I agree with a *cicerone* to conduct me to the crater of the volcano. He supplies me with two mules; one for himself, one for me; and we start.

I begin to ascend by a pretty wide path, between two vineyards bordered with poplars. I proceed straight on towards the point where the sun rises in winter. Somewhat under the vapours that have descended below the middle region of the air, I perceive the tops of a few trees, they are the elms of the hermitage. Both on the right and left appear sorry habitations of the humble vine dressers, encircled with the luxuriant grapes of which is made the *lachryma Christi*. Every where else, on all sides, are seen a calcinated soil, withered vines, intermixed with umbrella shaped pine-trees, a few olives that grow out of the hedges, numberless rolling stones, but not a single bird.

I arrive at the first level of the mountain; an extensive barren land stretches before me; I then descry the two heads of Vesuvius; on the left the *Somma*; on the right the present mouth of the volcano; both of these peaks are partly veiled by pale clouds. I advance, on one side the *Somma* lowers; on the other I begin to distinguish the interior cavities of the volcano, whose cone I am proposing to ascend. The lava of 1766 and 1769 overspread the whole plain which I tread. It is a dreadful smoaky wilderness, over which the lava, issuing like melted iron from a forge, exhibits a whitish froth on a sable ground, not altogether unlike dry faded moss.

Proceeding to the left, and leaving the cone of the volcano on the right, I arrive at the foot of a little hillock, or rather of a wall formed by the lava which covered Herculaneum. This kind of wall is planted with vines on the borders of the plain, and its reverse offers to the view a deep vale overspread with copse. The cold becomes very sharp and cutting.

I ascend the hillock on my way to the hermitage which is seen from the opposite side. The sky and the clowds lower, the latter rolling along the ground appears like a greyish smoke, or like ashes driven by the winds. I now begin to hear the rattling of the elms in front of the hermitage.

The hermit is come out to welcome me. He has already seized the bridle of my mule, and I have dismounted. This recluse is a tall good looking man, with an open countenance. He has invited me to enter his cell, has prepared the table himself, and has brought out a loaf, a few apples and some eggs. He has seated himself facing me, leaning, with both his elbows on the table, and has begun to converse very freely while I breakfasted. The clouds had now closed all around us; not a single object could we distinguish through the window. Nothing was heard in this vaporous abyss besides the whizzing of the trees, and the distant roaring of the sea on the coast of Herculaneum. Is it not very remarkable, that this peaceful abode of christian hospitality, should be situated in a

small cell at the foot of a volcano, and amidst the conflict of elements?

The hermit has presented to me the book in which those travellers who visit Mount Vesuvius write some remarks. However, I did not meet with a single one deserving of being recollected; some few French alone, with that fine taste which is natural to our countrymen, had been satisfied with inserting the date of their passage, or bestowing some eulogium on the hermit who had welcomed them. Be that as it might, the volcano had suggested nothing remarkable to the various peregrinators; which corroborated an idea I have long since entertained, that truly great subjects like very great objects are less proper than may be thought to originate sublime ideas: their grandeur being as it were too obvious, whatever might be added to augment the reality, tends only to diminish it. Thus *nascitur ridiculus mus* stands true with regard to all mountains.

I leave the hermitage at half past two; and again direct my course towards the hillock of lava, which I had already mounted: on my left is the valley that separates me from the *Somma*, and on my right, the first level of the cone. I proceed, ascending towards the summit of the hillock. The only living creature I could see in this dreary place was a poor emaciated young girl, with a yellow complexion, half naked, and overburdened with the weight of the wood she had been cutting on the mountain.

The clouds now prevent me from seeing any thing; the wind blowing from below upwards, drives them from the darkened level which I survey, over the summit of the causeway on which I am advancing. I can only hear the steps of my mule.

Leaving the hills, I turn to the right, and descend into that plain of lava, which reaches to the cone of the volcano; a lower part of which I had already traversed on my way to the hermitage. Even with these calcined remains before one's eyes, fancy forms with difficulty an idea of those fields of fire and of liquid melted metals, at the period of an eruption of Vesuvius. Dante, perhaps, had seen them, since in his *Inferno* he describes the burning sands on which everlasting flames descend with silent slowness, *come di neve in Alpe sanza vento*:

Arrivammo ad una landa
Che dal suo letto ogni pianta rimove.
. . . . . .
Lo spazzo er' un' arena arida e spessa
. . . . . .
Sovra tutto 'l sabbion d' un cader lento
Pioven di fuoco di latata, e falde,
Come di neve in Alpe sanza vento.

The clouds begin to open a little on some points; on a sudden, yet by intervals, I discover Portici, Caprea, Ischia, Pausilyppo, white sails of many fishing boats speckling the sea, and the coast of the gulph of Naples, bordered with orange trees: the prospect is that of Paradise beheld from the infernal regions.

Close to the foot of the cone, we dismount; my guide precepts me with a long staff, and we begin to climb the enormous heap of ashes. The clouds close again, the fog grows thick, and the darkness redoubles.

Here I am now on the top of Vesuvius, seated, writing by the mouth of the volcano, and preparing to descend to the bottom of its crater. Every now and then the sun glimmers through the vaporous veil which covers the whole mountain. This unfortunate circumstance, which screens from my view one of the most beautiful landscapes in existence, redoubles the mournful aspect of the place. Vesuvius, thus separated by clouds from the delightful country all around its basis, seems as if situated in the most unfrequented desert, and the particular kind of horror with which it seizes the beholder is not softened by the aspect of the flourishing city at the foot of it.

I propose to my conductor his accompanying me to the bottom of the crater. He does not readily comply, in order to get something more from me; however, we agree for a certain sum which he insists upon being paid immediately, I give it to him, he then strips; and for some time we struggle on the borders of the abyss; we search a less perpendicular steep, and a more gentle descent. The guide stops and warns me to get ready. We are going to launch into the precipice. We reach the bottom of the abyss. * I am at a loss how to give an accurate description of this chaos.

Imagine a bason one mile in circumference, and three hundred feet deep, which widens from bottom to top in the shape of a funnel. Its interior walls are furrowed by the fiery fluid which the bason has first contained and then spouted forth. The projecting parts of these furrows resemble those brick piers upon which the Romans supported their massy walls. Large rocks are suspended in some parts of the circumference, and the fragments of them lie mixed with a crust of ashes at the bottom of the abyss.

The bottom of this bason is broken up in different ways. Nearly in the center are recently opened three large pits, or small mouths, which vomited flames during the stay of the French at Naples, in 1798.

Columns of smoke rise from different parts

* There is more fatigue than danger to encounter in the attempt of descending into the crater of Vesuvius, except in case of sudden eruption.

of the abyss, especially on the side of *la Torre del Greco*. On the opposite flank, towards *Caserta*, I can perceive a blaze. If you thrust your hand into the ashes, you will find them burning at a few inches below the surface.

The general colour of the surface is that of cinders. But providence, when it pleases, as I have often observed, knows how to render the most dreadful objects agreeable to the eye. The lava, in some parts, is decorated with azure, ultramarine, yellow, and orange colour specks or streaks. Large blocks of granite, owing to the vehemence and action of the fire are seen twisted and curling at their extremities, like the acanthus, or the leaves of the palm tree The volcanic matter, chilled on the rocks over which it has flowed, forms here and there, vases, chandeliers, ribbons, &c. sometimes it assumes the figures of plants or of animals, and imitates the variegated designs which constitute the beauty of an agate. I have observed on a bluish-coloured rock a swan of white lava, so well modeled that you would have sworn you saw that beautiful bird asleep, on his smooth watery bed, with his head concealed under his wing, and his long neck extended over his back like a roll of white silk.

Ad vada Mean[illegible]ri concinit albus olor.

Here I observe again the unvarying silence which I have formerly noticed, at noon, in the forests of America, when holding my breath, I could only hear the pulsation of the arteries in my temples, and the beating of my heart. However, sudden gusts of wind, occasionally blowing from the summit of the cone to the bottom of the crater, roar within my garments, or keep whistling along my stick: I likewise hear some stones rolling, which my guide displaces with his feet while climbing amidst the ashes. A confused reverberation of the sound not unlike that produced by the vibrations of metal or of glass, prolongs the noise occasioned by the fall, and suddenly ceases. Now, compare this deadly silence to the dreadful detonations which shake these very same parts when the volcano vomits forth fire from within its entrails, and overspreads the land with darkness.

What a favourable opportunity for making reflections, truly philosophical, and, if inclined so to do, to lament over the vicissitudes of human institutions! But what are the so famous revolutions of empires, in comparison to these convulsions of the natural system, which change the face of the earth, and ocean! Happy indeed were it if men were not employed in tormenting one another the few moments they are allowed to spend together! But Vesuvius has never laid open its abysses, not once, to devour cities, without its fury having surprised the divers nations weltering in one another's blood, or flowing in tears. Which were the first signs of civilization, the first proofs of men having formerly inhabited those parts, that were discovered, so late as our time, under the extinguished ashes of the volcano? Instruments of torture, and skeletons loaded with chains! *

Times vary, and the destinies of men display the same inconstancy. "*Life*," says the Greek poet, "*glides away like the wheels* "*of a chariot.*"

Τροχὸς ἅρματος γὰρ οἷα
Βίοτος τρέχει κυλισθείς.

Pliny lost his life for indulging the curiosity of viewing from a distance the volcano in the crater of which I am now seated very quietly! I behold the abyss smoaking all around me. Moreover, I am aware that at a few fathoms lower down, there is an abyss of fire under my feet; I reflect that the volcano might open on a sudden, and blow me up into the air with those mutilated huge blocks of marble.

What providence has brought me here? By what unforeseen event have the tempests of the American ocean driven me to the Lavinian fields? *Lavinaque venit littora.* I cannot forbear casting a retrograde look on the troubles of this life, in which, according to St. Augustin, "things are replete with mi-"sery, and hope is void of happiness."—*Rem plenam miseriæ, spem beatitudinis inanem.*—Born on the rocks of Armorica,† the first sound that struck my infant ear, was that of the bellowing waves; and on how many shores have I seen those same waves break, which I here meet again! Who would have told me, some years ago, that I should hear the roaring of those same waves at the tombs of Scipio and of Virgil, which flowed at my feet on the coast of England, or on the shore of Canada! My name was already known in the hut of the Indian of Florida. The hermit of Vesuvius has it now in his book. When shall I lay down my staff and travelling cloak at the gates of our family hall?

O patria! o divum domus Ilium!

How do I envy the fate of those who have never left their country, and have no adventures to relate to any one!

CHATEAUBRIAND.

This writer may well say

Felix qui patriis ævum transegit in agris;
Illum non vario traxit fortuna tumultu.

He is one of those who describe nothing but what they have seen. Previously to composing his Attila, he resided two years among the savages of America, that he might accurately represent their manners: and now, when he meditates a work on the subject of

* At Pompeia. † Britanny.

Antient Greece, he is visiting the sites of those cities and places immortalised by events of which they have been the scenes. In the mean time, he continues his correspondence with his friends; and we may expect from him letters dated at Athens, Thebes, Constantinople, the plains of Troy, &c.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF PAPENBURG.

It is sufficiently remarkable that his Majesty should have issued a state paper, being instructions to his cruizers, which has been published in the Gazette, in favour of the vessels of a town, which is not even marked on our maps of Germany, and is barely mentioned, if at all, in geographical works: we, therefore, are happy in being able to communicate a description of Papenburg, a district so favoured, yet so obscure. It is translated from the German, by a highly respected friend to our work.

This town is situated in Westphalia, on the confines of East Friesland, in the bailiage of Zeppen. It is divided into two parishes: and its commerce in the Baltic is considerable.

Papenburg, within these few years, sends more ships through the Sound and the Holstein canal, than many great commercial nations. In 1796, the number amounted to 232; in the year following to 261; of which 172 passed through the sound, and 89 through the canal. Nevertheless, most geographers know it only by name, and many even doubt its existence.

Papenburg gives the title of a free baronetcy to the family of Landberg-Veelen. About 124 years ago, the country was nothing but a boundless marshy desert. Except an old dilapidated castle, and a couple of huts, there were no traces of human industry. About the year 1675, one of the noble predecessors of the present possessor, determined to convert that extensive waste into a free colony. For this purpose a navigable canal was cut from the river Ems, which is at no great distance. Many colonists soon settled on its banks; as the digging of peat, the building of ships, and the cultivation of the soil, procured them a sufficient and permanent maintenance. By degrees the canals were increased, and thus the colony has flourished to its present size and state.

The grand canal falls into the Ems by means of the *Drosten* sluice, which has been built in a dyke at the expence of from 20 to 22,000 Dutch guilders. All the superfluous water of the other canals flows into this: and every vessel is obliged to pass through this sluice. From thence runs another canal in a S. E. direction, to the distance of 3,200 paces, to the N. extremity of the colony, and receives in its passage the Dewer, a small stream that flows from the S. W. At the beginning of the colony a short cut about 500 feet long, runs in a similar direction; over this a bridge is built. But the great canal inclines here to the S. and runs beyond the church to the distance of 1,500 paces, and has a bridge over it. From thence it continues in a S. E. direction about 1,700 paces, where the first caissons are. Then it runs E. 1,100 paces; then S. E. 2,300 p., where are two caissons and a bridge. Then again S. about 6,000 p. nearly to the *Great Lake*, which partly supplies it with water. The whole length of the grand canal is about 15,200 paces.

Houses are built on each side of the canals. They are only one story high, in the Dutch style, and generally have a respectable appearance. Besides two churches, and three schools, the present number of houses is 400, and is increasing annually. In 1784, the population, not including the clergy, amounted to 2,114 persons. The number of females exceeds that of males by 36. This perhaps is owing to many young men who go to sea, and do not return. The number of unmarried men (excepting widowers), amounts to 643; that of women (excepting widows), to 628. The entire population included 672 children, under 12 years of age. Upon the whole the births annually exceed the deaths; but there are exceptions in some years when the colony is visited by the small-pox and contagious fevers. Bilious and scarlet fevers, also, are not uncommon, but agues are very rare; a proof that the canals have drained the country very much, and diminished its pestilential evaporations. There is only one surgeon there; and an apothecary at Aschendort, about 3 miles distant.

Though every inhabitant builds as and where he chuses, yet sufficient room for a carriage road, must be left on each side of the canal. As this road is made of the earth thrown out of the canal, and as almost all commodities are conveyed by water, it is in good condition, though not the least attention is paid to it. The walk along the banks is particularly pleasant. We constantly see the peat ships passing; and the noise of axes and hammers resounds on all sides from the numerous dock-yards. The pictoresque appearance is also improved by rows of trees.

As the welfare of the community depends on the state of the navigable canals, every colonist is bound to keep that part of a canal, which adjoins his piece of ground, clean and of a proper depth. The necessary bridges are repaired by the landlords; but any thing else erected for the convenience of individuals, must be maintained at their own expense.

The digging of peat, the trade connected with it, and the cultivation of the soil, con-

stitute the principal part of their commerce. Whoever chuses to take one or more parcels of the heath, must apply to the Bailiffs. Each piece of ground contains 2,000 square rods. After four free years, during which the colonist digs half the canal that belongs to his allotment of ground (the other half must be dug by the opposite colonist), he pays the following duties to the proprietors: for each day's work, that is to say, for every twelve loads of white peat, 16 Dutch stivers.

For each day's work of black peat 32 Dutch stivers. But he is allowed a piece of 10 rods in breadth, near the canal, for a road, garden, and court; for the peat dug out of which, he pays no duty.

When the peat is dug out, the land levelled, and rendered capable of cultivation, for the pasturage of each cow 24 stivers is annually paid. But if the soil is more adapted for corn, each *virdup* sown pays the value of a *virdup* of corn; this is about 2 or 2½ guilders.

For a piece of ground, for a house or garden, containing 2000 square rods; 48 stivers. For a half, 24 stivers. For a quarter, 12 stivers.

Besides these private grounds, Papenburg has likewise a common field; for every horse here pastured the owner pays 3 guilders 4 stivers; for a foal 12 stivers; for a cow 48 stivers; and for a heifer, 24 stivers.

Each piece pays a dollar to the priest, and must do two days' manual labour, or one day's horse labour for him.

Besides 160 merchant ships, of which the largest are 130 lasts burden, there are about 70 peat vessels, which carry that commodity to East Friesland, Yeverland, Bremen, Hamburg, the Northern coasts of the Batavian republic, &c. Wherever there is an opportunity, they bring back road-stuff, clay, and manure. A piece of ground thus prepared, whether the stratum of peat is taken off it or not, is capable of bearing corn, vegetables, fruit-trees, &c. Rye, Barley, Buck-wheat, and potatoes, are extensively cultivated. The soil is also well adapted for pasturage; and beautiful fields and meadows of red and white clover, and other good feed for cattle are every where met with. The milk is only used for butter, as cheese, which is much esteemed, is imported from East Friesland.

Papenburg reckons nineteen ship-yards; in which about 60 ships are annually built, most of which are from the Dutch. All new ships, the largest carrying from 120 to 130 lasts, are constructed on the banks of the canals. The oakwood for building comes from the diocese of Münster; the deals are imported from Norway, and the East sea. Foreign captains who wish to build a vessel, agree for the price according to the cubic measure of the ship, which amounts to 9 or 9½ Dutch stivers. The cubic foot of oak, costs from 18 to 20 stivers; masts, &c. are not included. If the vessel is not finished at the time appointed, the builder is bound to pay the captain a ducat for every day over.

Each yard employs from 12 to 15 carpenters, who are chiefly East Frieslanders. Their pay is a Dutch guilder *per diem*, and three rations of gin. The saw-mills, erected in 1791, are particularly convenient. There are a great many rope-makers, and one sail-maker; the canvas which he uses is Dutch.

Papenburg contains two distilleries, and numerous ale-houses; these brew their own beer. There are four lime-kilns. The turf ships, bring back lime from the islands of East Friesland. There are also two windmills for the use of the colony.

One great advantage attending this place, is, that no handicraft is subject to the least controul. All kinds of industry are protected; and the merchant, mechanic, and manufacturer have no duties to pay.

There are three schools containing nearly 450 scholars, who are educated in the catholic religion, which is the established one.

Information among the common people is not to be expected in Papenburg; and the physiognomy of its inhabitants often betrays their ignorance. The female countenance is coarse and inanimate, and the figure of the women is short and thick. Their dress is frightful; high caps in the shape of an egg, jackets of coarse dark red baize, black stockings, stump shoes, with small buckles; old fashioned ear-rings of any metal, a cross on the breast, with a thick coral necklace, constitute their costume: the smoke, that constantly fills the houses, and want of cleanliness give them the appearance of gipsies.

The men are much superior. Their features are pleasant, and less harsh. Probably this proceeds from their acquiring some polish during their voyages. Their figure is manly and athletic.

The Papenburgers are much attached to their native place. The annual extension of agriculture, the constant increase of houses, and of inhabitants, with a flourishing commerce, engage the attention of the colonists, and every period of absence presents them with something new on their return. Each shrub, bush, and tree, planted by himself, or by his ancestors, becomes interesting. For nothing engages us more than the work of our own hands; nothing flatters us more than to be creators. We never hear a colonist mention his residence without enthusiasm.

There are no poisonous serpents here, nor in the neighbourhood, except the *coluber berus*;

but in the distant high woodlands we meet with the *coluber natrix*, and the *anguis fragilis*. The *lacerta agilis*, and *vulgaris*, are very common. Among the birds we see the *caprimulgus Europæus*. Besides the *erica vulgaris*, and *tetralis*, the common heath plants grow there; such as the *drosera rotundifolia* and *longifolia*, some *vaccinia*, &c. The soil of the heath is sandy. The trees, branches, and roots found in and under the strata of peat, are very remarkable. They are of different qualities, and have been buried earlier or later. As many of the roots still remain in their natural positions in the compact sand-stratum, it is a proof that the spot contained trees, and some of them very large, before the formation of peat; and we perceive by many of the roots, that the stems had shot above ground. Violent storms blew them down; as is generally the case in large forests. But as they remained in their places, it is a proof that the neighbourhood at that time was very thinly populated, or that there was a superabundance of wood. The trees are mostly oaks and *nadel holz*; the alders and birches are of later origin; they have grown on the moor, and afterwards sunk into it.

Trees in peat and in coal-pits, prove a similar origin. Have not coals frequently a stratum of sandstone under them? Perhaps some centuries hence excellent coals may be found where we now dig peat; and loaded ships now sail over coal-pits in the N. sea, on the N. side of the German islands. Thus mountains change into water, and the sea changes into mountains; perpetual vicissitude yet continued existence appears to operate in the heart of the earth, as among plants and animals; but certainly to a much greater extent.

From the journal of Messrs. Seetzen and Heinemeyer.

PRESENT STATE OF COMMERCE IN BOOKS, WITH REMARKS ON THE LOVE OF READING, IN THE INTERIOR OF RUSSIA.

TWENTY years ago, there were but two booksellers shops in Moscow: whose returns did not amount to ten thousand roubles a year. At present, the number of shops is augmented to twenty, and their yearly return, altogether, is about 200,000 roubles. This striking increase of readers, in Russia, cannot fail of gratifying all who value the progress of human understanding; and, who know that a disposition for literary research is pre-eminently efficacious in facilitating that progress.

Mr. Novikow has been the principal promoter of the trade and circulation of books in Moscow. Having rented the printing office of the University of that city, he augmented the mechanical means of printing, procured translations of foreign books, established libraries in other towns, and endeavoured, to the utmost of his power to make reading an object of desire to the public, by studying and anticipating the general, as well as the individual taste. He traded in books, as a rich English or Dutch merchant does, in the produce of all countries: with intelligence, speculation, and foresight. Formerly, not above 600 copies of Moscow newspapers were sold: Mr. Novikow enriched their contents; to their political information, he added several other departments, and, at length, accompanied them *gratis*, with a work, which he denominated, the *Juvenile Seminary* (Dietskoe Utchilshtze) the novelty of subjects, and variety of matters comprised in this appendage, notwithstanding the boyish translation of some pieces, greatly pleased the public. The number of subscribers increased yearly, and in ten years, amounted to 4000. Since the year 1797, the gazettes became important to Russia, by containing the imperial decrees and political intelligence; at present, the sale of Moscow papers amounts to 8000 copies, which though inconsiderable for so extensive a metropolis, is ample, when compared to what it was formerly. In fact, there is scarcely any country, where the number of the inquisitive has increased with such rapidity. It is true, that there are still many gentlemen, in good circumstances, who do not take in the newspapers; but, then a number of merchants and tradesmen delight in perusing them. The poorest among the people subscribe to a reading; and, even those who can neither read nor write, are desirous of knowing *how matters go in foreign countries*. An acquaintance of mine, seeing several pastry-cooks assembled together, and listening with great attention to the description of an engagement between the French and the Austrians, found, on inquiry, that five of them joined in subscribing for the paper, and that, four not being able to read, the remaining one made out the intelligence as well as he could, and the rest listened to him.

The Russian trade in books, is certainly not equal to that of Germany, France, or England; but what may not time produce, if its progressive increase continues unimpeded? In most provincial towns there are now libraries established: every fair exhibits with other goods, the riches of literature; and on these occasions the Russian women generally furnish themselves with a good stock of books. Traders, or pedlars, formerly travelled from place to place with rings, and ribbons; now they take an assortment of *literature*; and, though few of them can read, they relate, by way of recommendation, the contents of their romances and comedies, in a manner peculiar to themselves; simple, eccentric and amusing. I know several country gentlemen whose incomes may not exceed 500 roubles per annum:

who collect their little libraries, as they call them; and, while the luxurious carelessly throw aside, at random, the costly editions of Voltaire, or Buffon, they suffer not the least particle of dust, to rest on the adventures of Miramond:* they peruse their collections with avidity, and reperuse them with new satisfaction.

The reader may wish to know what sort of books are in the greatest demand? I put this question to many of the booksellers, and they replied without hesitation: "romances," this, however, need not excite our wonder. Romance is a species of composition, that is commonly interesting to the greater part of the public; it occupies the mind, and engages the heart, by exhibiting a picture of the world, and of men, like ourselves, in critical and interesting situations, and by describing the most common, but the most powerful passion of love, in its various effects. Not every one can fancy himself the hero of history; but every one has loved, or wishes to love, and, therefore, in the hero of a romance, speaking the language of his own heart, he traces himself. One tale possesses something to direct a reader's hope; another excites pleasing recollection. In this species of literature, we have more translations than original productions; consequently, foreign authors engross all the glory. Kotzebue is in great vogue; and, as the booksellers of Paris demanded, at one time, *Persian letters* from all writers, so the Russians, from every translator, and even authors, demand Kotzebue! nothing but Kotzebue! Romance, fable, tale, good or bad, it matters not, provided the title bears the name of the great Kotzebue.

I do not know what others think, but, as for myself, I am glad, if the people do but read. Romances above mediocrity, or below it, even if destitute of talent, tend, in some measure, to promote civilization. He, who is charmed with *Nicanor, the unfortunate gentleman*,† is one degree lower than the author, on the scale of liberal and mental improvement, and, whatever may be the ideas and expressions of such a work, he will, undoubtedly, learn something from them.

Every pleasing lecture has, more or less, influence on the understanding, because without this, the heart could not feel, nor imagination conceive. In the very worst romances, or novels, (morals apart) there is a certain degree of logic and rhetoric: he, who has read them, will be able to speak better, and with more connection, than an illiterate boor who never opened a book in his life. Besides, modern romances abound in various kinds of knowledge. An author, to fill up several volumes, is obliged to have recourse to all methods and almost all sciences: now he describes some American island, exhausting *Busching*; now he explains the nature of plants, and vegetables, consulting *Bomare*; so that a reader forms some acquaintance not only with geography, but with natural history. I am persuaded that in certain German novels, the new planet, *Piazzi*, will be more circumstantially described, than in the Petersburgh news-paper. They do not altogether judge rightly, who think romances have a natural tendency to corrupt morals: many of them lead to some moral result. True, the characters are often vicious, even while attractive; but, in what consists that attraction? in some good qualities, with which the author endeavours to colour or abate the blackness of others. What is the kind of romance that pleases most? not excess of guilt, or outrageous violation of moral feeling; but in general affecting appeals to sensibility: tears shed by readers usually flow from sympathy with the good, and tend to nourish that sympathy. The rugged and stubborn soul receives not the gentle impression of affection; nor can it feel interested in the fate of tenderness. Bad men will not read romances. Can an egotist, or the base slave of avarice, fancy himself to be the generous captivating hero of romance? No; he cares not for others. Undoubtedly, romances tend to render the heart and imagination, *romantic*; but what harm ensues? so much the better for the inhabitants of the iev'iron-north. The causes of those evils, of which we hear general complaints, certainly, are not *romantic* hearts; but those hardened ones which are directly opposite. A *romantic* heart afflicts itself more than others; doats on its own afflictions, and will not abandon them for all the sottish enjoyments of an egotist. On the whole, it is well that our public reads; although the subjects which it prefers be romances.

[*From the "Messenger of Europe:" published at Moscow.*]

We shall add a remark or two on the foregoing article. First, the interest attendant on the revolution now spreading in Europe, by exciting universal curiosity, has directed the attention of even the unlearned to the means of gratifying that *passion*; for such we may safely call it. In consequence, literature has been eagerly sought after, where formerly its attractions were unknown; and this must eventually contribute to diffuse a knowledge and love of letters throughout no inconsiderable part of the world.

Secondly, the perusal of fictitious narrations, not infrequently issues in a taste for superior productions of litera-

* A romance by Emon, in the Grecian hero style, which, notwithstanding the slight manner in which it is mentioned here, as a romance, does considerable credit to the Russian literature.——† A Russian original romance of no great merit.

ture. They excite an emotion in the mind, which induces it to require performances of a more elevated description. The conviction, that what has affected it, has no real existence, nor ever had, prompts, in a person of any reflection, a wish for opportunities of perusing accounts on which he may rely with confidence: hence he desires genuine history; authentic descriptions of foreign productions and distant countries:—The interesting pleasures of general literature, follow in their station with almost infallible certainty.

LIFE OF LOMONOSSOVE, THE CELEBRATED POET OF RUSSIA.

MICHAEL LOMONOSSOVE was born in the year 1711. The village of Denisow, situated on an island not far from Cholmohor, in the circle of Dwintzk of the government of Archangel, had the honor of his birth. Basil, his father, a peasant of the crown, was a fisherman by trade. Every summer and autumn, from ten years old to sixteen, his father used to take him to the fisheries on the white and north seas. They often visited Kola, and sometimes advanced to the latitude of 70°, on the northern ocean; as Lomonossove himself used to affirm to his friends. Winter they chiefly spent at home.

The son learned to read and write from the parson of the village; but his instructions were confined to the ritual, and other books of the Russian church. When he requested to be supplied with works that might give him some knowledge of the world, he was answered, that such knowledge could not be effectually acquired, whithout the aid of Latin; but this language was taught only at St. Petersburgh, Moscow, and Kiow; which cities abounded in useful Latin books. For his proficiency in arithmetic, he was indebted to his own exertions. To escape, therefore, into one of the above-mentioned cities, and devote himself to study, was an object which he long cherished in his bosom. The opportunity so anxiously awaited, at length, presented itself, in the 17th year of his age. A caravan with fish was going to Moscow; the departure of which he observed as a matter of curiosity, not exciting the least suspicion of his real design. On the following night, when his family were all asleep, he put on two shirts, and protected from the weather only by a loose dress made of undressed skin, he began his pursuit of the caravan, and overtook it at the distance of seventy versts. The director of the caravan refused, at first, to take him; but, moved by his tears and entreaties, at length, he consented to gratify his wishes of seeing Moscow. In three weeks they arrived at the place of their destination, where Lomonossove passed the first night in the fish market. The following morning he awoke first, and, while his companions were asleep, reflected with pain, that in Moscow, he had neither friend nor acquaintance; that he could expect no assistance from those he came with: well knowing, that they being wholly occupied with their own business, would not even think of him. Irresistible grief took possession of him; falling on his knees, he with tears intreated Heaven not to forsake him.

At the break of day, a gentleman's steward came to order some fish; having caught sight of Lomonossove, he earnestly fixed his eye on him, and presently recognized in the youth, a countryman of his own, whose face was once familiar to him. Bisny, apprised of young Lomonossove's intentions, took him to his master's house, and gave him a corner among the servants.

The director of the caravan was acquainted with a monk who lived at Moscow, and often visited him; on the present occasion he did not fail to see him the second day after his arrival. To this monk he introduced Lomonossove, expatiated on his ardent desire of learning, and entreated that he might be placed at the seminary of the convent of Zaikonospask, to which the monk belonged. The good father readily undertook the business, and soon accomplished it. As none but gentlemen's sons were admitted into this seminary, Lomonossove did not scruple to assume the title of one. The late Archbishop of Kiow, then at Moscow, Theophanes Prokopovitch, to whom Lomonossove soon after endeared himself by his diligence and rapid progress in his studies, being apprised of this circumstance, sent for him, and thus addressed him: "Fear nothing, my young "friend, were all the bells of Moscow to "proclaim you an impostor, I would be your "defender."

Thus the young fugitive became one of the students in this convent, while his relations gave him up for lost; nor did they know where, or what he was, till the return of the caravan.

He devoted himself to study with all the ardour of a young enthusiastic mind, and his success was such as could only be expected under similar circumstances. At the end of the first half year he was promoted to the second class, and a year after he was such a proficient, that he composed small pieces of poetry in Latin. He then commenced the study of the Greek language, and the leisure hours spent by his schoolfellows in play, he employed chiefly in exploring the stores of the convent library. Many of the books, which he found there, strengthened his knowledge of Slavonic, and, besides the various

theological works of the fathers, he found physical, philosophical and mathematical treatises. The convent library, however, was too confined to satisfy his thirst of knowledge: he earnestly besought the Archimandrite to send him to Kiow, to study philosophy, physics, and mathematics; but, even there, he found to his great disappointment nothing but the mere sophistry and frivolous disputes of Aristotelian philosophy: having failed in his object, he remained at Kiow not quite a year, most of which time he spent in perusing ancient records, manuscript and other books written in Slavonic, Greek and Latin.

Soon after his return to the convent of Zaiconospask, an order came from the academy of sciences at St. Petersburgh, for transferring those students who were sufficiently versed in Latin to enter on the study of physics and mathematics. Lomonossove was overjoyed at the long wished for opportunity, and the satisfaction of being included, at his own desire, in the number of students sent thither.

He arrived with the rest at St. Petersburgh, and was placed in a seminary depending on the academy, where he acquired the principles of philosophy and mathematics. His ardour continued unabated, and he, occasionally, indulged his genius in poetry; but of his productions at this time, none ever came before the public. He took particular delight in natural philosophy, chemistry and mineralogy, and at the expiration of two years, he was sent to Marburgh in Germany, with another student, Vinskradove, to the then famous philosopher and mathematician Christian Wolf.

Three years afterwards by the advice of this celebrated man, he was sent to the mines of Saxony, to study mineralogy under M. Henkel, an able and practical metallist. At the end of one year he returned to the university of Marburgh to attain the theory of that science. He did not fail of acquiring the German language, in which, while yet at Petersburgh, he was initiated. From his conversation with the German students, and from the style of their songs, he became passionately fond of German poetry. He learned by heart almost the whole works of many of the most celebrated poets; but Hinter was his favorite. He endeavoured to adapt Russian versification to German measure, and, by introducing their tambs, chorusses, and dactlys, he imparted to his native poetry, a harmony, ease and smoothness, altogether new, and, till then, unknown. The first essay of this kind, appeared in his ode composed on the memorable victory of the Russians over the Turks and Tartars at Chotzin; sent from Marburgh to the president of the academy at St. Petersburgh, Mr. Corf. It was written in the style of Hinter, in imitation of his best odes, and, when submitted to the inspection of some of the academicians, the novelty of its construction forcibly struck them, and excited their pleasure as well as applause.

The president, Corf, had it printed, and presented to the Empress Ann, on her anniversary day; it was circulated among all the courtiers, and was read by every one with delight and admiration.

About this time, in the year 1790, Lomonossove married privately, at Marburgh, a daughter of his host, a taylor by trade, who, previously to his departure from that city for the Saxon mines, had made him a father.

During his residence at Marburgh, small as was his salary, he maintained his family tolerably well, till from the unavoidable increase of expense, he was reduced to the bitterest poverty, contracted debts, and was daily threatened with imprisonment. He, therefore, found it necessary to abscond. From a part of one quarter's salary, which went to defray his secret expenses, for his wife and family, he had not one penny left; he resolved, therefore, to beg his way to Lubec, or Holland, in order to find a passage from thence to St. Petersburgh.

Unknown to every one, even to his wife, he set off one evening direct for Holland, travelled all night, and on the third day, having passed Disselfold, he put up at the public house of a small village, where he met with a Prussian officer and soldiers on a recruiting party. Here a strange event befell him. The officer, thinking to have found a proper fish for his bait, politely invited Lomonossove, to sit by his side, take a supper with his comrades, and drink a bumper round. At the table many praises were bestowed on the Prussian service; and our traveller was so liberally treated, that he scarcely knew what was passing. When somewhat come to himself, he found his coat decorated with a red collar, and his pockets furnished with several pieces of Prussian coin. The officer congratulated him on his entering the service, and foretold to a certainty the making of his fortune; while the rest of the soldiers emphatically saluted him as a brother.

Resistance was useless. The carporal's stick compleated the argument, and Lomonossove was suddenly transformed into a Prussian soldier. Two days after, he was conducted to the fortress of Wesel, with other recruits from the neighbourhood, firmly determined to seize the first opportunity of escaping, at all hazards, from his uncomfortable situation. He perceived he was particularly watched; he, therefore, strove to appear cheerful, and gratified with a soldier's life. Fortunately, he was stationed out of town a

and slept in a watch-house, close to a wall, sloping towards one of the back windows. Lomonossove, having taken an accurate survey of the whole position, and other conveniences necessary to facilitate his escape, attempted it boldly, and executed it successfully.

He made a practice of going to bed earlier than any of his comrades; consequently he arose always before the rest. At midnight, when all were asleep, he silently got up, passed through the window with all possible precaution, and, to avoid being noticed by the centinels, crept on all fours, up the wall; swam across the principal ditch, and that on the outside of the fortifications; passed with great difficulty the counterscarp, the pallisade, and other dangerous places; and at length found himself in an open field.

To get beyond the Prussian territory, was the first and the most important object. He ran, with all his might, to the distance of a German mile; while his clothes were dripping wet, and the morning already began to dawn. Presently he heard the report of a cannon, the usual signal to pursue a deserter; fear redoubled his exertions. He continued to run with increased rapidity, and looking frequently behind, observed a horseman, galloping after him, with full speed; but at this time he was already on the territories of Westphalia. For greater security he struck into a forest; stopped to dry his clothes, and slept till noon; when, having recruited his strength he proceeded on his journey through Arnheim and Utrecht, and under the fictitious name of a poor Saxon student, he arrived in safety at Amsterdam.

In this place a Russian *chargé d'affaires*, Mr. Oldelkop, received him favourably, and sent him by water to the Russian Embassador at the Hague, Count Holowkin, who supplied his necessities, furnished him with money, and sent him back to Amsterdam, where he soon found an opportunity to go by sea to St. Petersburgh.

Previous to his departure from the Hague, he wrote to his wife, acquainting her with all that had befallen him since he left her, and entreating her not to write to him till she should hear again from him. On his arrival at St. Petersburgh, he was promoted to the rank of adjutant, and for a whole year, forbore from writing to his wife; as the circumstances of his new situation did not permit him to avow his marriage; besides, his small salary was not sufficient to maintain himself and family at St. Petersburgh, where every thing was extremely dear.

While on his way to St. Petersburgh, he dreamed that his father was shipwrecked, and cast on an uninhabited island, in the frozen ocean, to which, in his youth, he had been with his father, often driven by storms. This dream made a deep impression on his mind. On his arrival, his first care was to inquire among the traders of Cholmohor and Archangel concerning his father. He, at length, met his own brother, who informed him that their father had the same year gone as usual to sea, as soon as the ice was off, but had not been heard of since; that he had been missing four months, and none of the party which went with him, had as yet returned. His dream recurred to him with redoubled force, and filled his mind with melancholy apprehensions. He resolved to apply immediately for leave of absence, to visit the fatal island he had beheld in his dream, in search of his father, and to commit his honoured remains, if found, to the earth. Circumstances, however, prevented him from executing this plan; he was obliged to send in his stead, his brother, whom he furnished with money, and with a full description of the island, giving him instructions to apply in his name to the fishermen of Cholmohor, for assistance in conveying him thither.

The fishermen readily complied with his request, and, but too truly they discovered the body of Basil cast on the identical island. They buried it, and left a stone, as a memento, on the grave. Lomonossove, the following winter, was apprised of the event. Grief, which hitherto had preyed on him in secret, now breaking forth into open sorrow, exhausted itself by its own force, and, at length, gradually subsided.

His industry, and application to study, were resumed with increased ardour. He composed several dissertations on natural history and chemistry, in which were displayed the excellence of his genius and the profundity of his knowledge; these acquired him universal esteem, and facilitated his progress to the dignity of Professor of Chemistry.

In the meanwhile, his forsaken wife at Marburgh, waited for another letter from him two whole years; and during that time received no tidings of her husband. Under this anxiety and incertitude, she wrote in 1743 to the Russian ambassador, Count Holowkin, at the Hague, the same who had forwarded her husband's letter, entreating him to pity her distressed situation, and comfort her with the news of her husband, for whom she also enclosed a letter.

Count Holowkin knew only that Lomonossove two years ago had set off from Amsterdam to St. Petersburgh, and rightly judging that he must be in the latter city, he willingly undertook this commission. He sent Mrs. Lomonossove's letter to the chancellor, Count Bestujew, and particularly requested that nobleman to return him a speedy answer.

Count Bestujew, on receiving the letter, forwarded it immediately to Lomonossove.

No one knew, as yet, that Lomonossove was married. On reading his wife's letter he shed tears, exclaiming, "Good God! Could I ever think of leaving her? impossible! Circumstances hitherto have prevented me from sending for her; and even from writing to her; but now she shall come without delay: to-morrow I will send her money to defray the expenses of her journey." This was done, as he said; and his wife with her brother came, the same year, during the summer, to St. Petersburgh, where she found her husband safe, and in good health, overjoyed at seeing her.

At this time he lived in a house belonging to the Academy, near the Chymical Laboratory.

Lomnossove died on Whitsun Monday, in the year 1765. Some days previously to his death, he addressed the counsellor of state, Mr. Stelin, to the following purport: "My friend! I feel I must soon quit this world. On death I look with indifference; but I grieve that I have not finished what I have undertaken for the good of my country, for the glory of science, and the honour of the academy, I anticipate with sorrow, that my good intentions will be totally frustrated by my approaching end."

After his death, all his papers were obtained from his widow, by Prince Orlow; they were, by the prince's order, collected and arranged by Mr. Kozitaky, and locked up in a private chamber of the house.

Some years afterwards chancellor Count Worontzow, out of regard for genius, and the services of Lomonossove to his country, erected a pillar of marble, with a suitable epitaph over his tomb, at the convent of Alexander Newsky, at St. Petersburgh, both which, according to a drawing sent, were executed at Leghorn, at the expense of the government.

From the life of Lomonossove, we should never infer his poetical fame; but it must be considered, that his genius for poetry was as spontaneous, as the knowledge he acquired was universal. As the latter extended, the former, far from being diverted by such pursuits, acquired fresh vigour; it cannot be denied, however, that his poetical works, though sufficient to insure him renown, would have been more numerous, and would have possessed more dignity, had his leisure been greater. They chiefly consist of fugitive pieces, such as versions of psalms, epitaphs, dialogues, and some partial translations from the ancients, with panegyric odes, on different occasions, which are the most celebrated of his works. A didactic epistle to General Shouwalow on the utility of glass, and two tragedies, "Selim and Tamira," founded on events connected with Russia and Tartary; and "Demofont," the son of Theseus king of Athens, may justly be entitled to exception. To this must be added two cantos of an epic poem; "Peter the Great," which his premature death, unfortunately, prevented him from finishing, to the eternal regret of Russia, as, from the specimen, it would have raised him to the level of Greece in poetical merit.

As an orator he claims distinguished eminence. His speeches on various subjects, particularly the two panegyrics, that on Peter the Great, and that on the Empress Elizabeth, in imitation of Pliny, exhibit such rich specimens of eloquence, as will remain for ages lasting monuments of his ability.

He has also the honour of being the first who reduced the Russian language to a regular system. His grammar, rules of elocution or rhetoric systematically conceived and executed, remain to this moment the main standard by which all subsequent improvements have been made.

The chronology of Russian history, owes to him its order if not its existence; and that country will for ever be indebted to him for the progress of science. His elements of mineralogy, form a volume of considerable size, conveying, for the first time, scientific conceptions and explanations, through the medium of the Russian language. His speeches, or, more properly, lectures on chemistry, and various branches of natural philosophy, prove at once his indefatigable exertions, and the extent of his knowledge.

Such was the man who under the humble roof of a fisherman was secluded, till the seventeenth year of his age, in absolute obscurity; who shook off the fetters of ignorance by his own resolution, and who commenced his education at a period of life when education is generally finished by others. After this, can genius be supposed to be the offspring of climate?

The foregoing articles are instances of the attention which we mean to pay to Russian literature: and we doubt not of being able in a short time to submit to our readers not only a more complete, but also a more recent statement of the labours of the Russian literati, than has yet appeared in England. Several articles of this nature intended for our present number, are postponed for want of room. We can only observe further, that "Demetrius the Impostor," a Russian tragedy, by Soumarokove, is lately published in English by a Russian gentleman of the embassy. We understand that he has had no literary assistance in the translation; so that this pamphlet is remarkable, not only as a novelty introducing to our acquaintance a performance of one of the most eminent writers for the Russian stage, but as an instance of our language being written by a foreigner, in a style so easy, that it might very well pass for the production of a native.

Sketch of the History of the College of Fort William in Bengal.

The report of the Committee of Directors of the East India Company, already given, has stated with great perspicuity those reasons which render desirable a proper course of instruction for youth destined to fill responsible offices in the state; and a proper institution wherein that instruction may be obtained. We have, therefore, no occasion to enlarge on the policy of such establishments. That the principle should first be matured, and after due consideration should be called into exercise in India, is no matter of surprise; since the necessity of the case would be more striking in that country, and since the means of meeting that necessity would be more apparent, and might probably be thought more efficient.

The College of Fort William, dates from Aug. 18, 1800. When his Excellency the Marquis Wellesley entered on the Minutes of the Council at that Presidency, his reasons for the establishment of a College, at the seat of the supreme government, under the eye of the Governor General, and where attention from those in power, or honour, or reward, or promotion might follow merit, according to its degree, this institution was regarded with a jealous eye by many, who not having received the advantages derived from learning, affected to think little of their importance. It consequently met with a series of difficulties, and even something like a regular opposition was maintained on the subject. The finances of the Company were thought unequal to the expense, the magnificence of the buildings (not yet begun) were inveighed against, and even the patronage of the College became an object of jealousy.

Happily, however, the judicious reasonings on which it was founded, after ample discussion and deliberate investigation, produced that conviction of its utility, which has effected its permanent establishment. And thus it has not only been the occasion of extensive services to literature, to morals, and to the public interest in India, but has also contributed to facilitate the adoption of a similar institution in England.

The officers and professors of the college are much the same as those which are appointed at Hertford College. The terms are four in each year. The public examinations are two; these include declamations and various exercises in the languages of the country, with others adapted to be useful in India. Nor is English composition neglected; but, together with the study of Oriental dialects, a proper attention is paid to the language of the mother country, to the sciences, arts, and improvements of Europe. Apartments, and a public table, are established at the expense of the college. The college confers degrees of honour.

The first disputations in the Oriental languages were held Feb. 6, 1802, on which occasion Sir George Barlow presided as acting Visitor, the Marquis Wellesley being absent from Calcutta. The disputations were conducted in the Persian language, in the Bengallee, in the Hindoostance, and in Arabic. Specimens of facility and elegance in writing were also produced, in the Persian, Nagree, and Bengallee. Honorary rewards of medals, and pecuniary encouragements of 500 rupees, or 1000, or 1500, were also bestowed. The Visitor closed the meeting with a speech.

A second disputation was held March 29, 1803. At this solemnity the Marquis Wellesley presided, accompanied by the Chief Justice, the Supreme Council, the Council of the College, and other eminent characters. The disputations were in the three languages as before, Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengallee: at the conclusion of the disputations, an appropriate speech was made in the language of the disputation, by the respective moderators. There were also declamations, and exercises in Arabic. The Visitor, Marquis Wellesley, closed the whole with a speech.

The third disputation was held September 20, 1804. Visitor, Marquis Wellesley. To the other languages was added a declamation in the Shanscrit: and after this declamation, a complimentary speech in the same language, by the Rev. Mr. Carey, the professor.

The advantages derived from this institution have not been restricted to the qualifying a considerable number of young men for the civil and political stations to which they were appointed, though this alone is an object of inestimable value in the judgment of the moralist as well as of the politician. The reports of the state of the college announce improvement in morals as well as in literature. "He must be an intire stranger to what is passing in Bengal, who does not perceive that the College of Fort William is sensibly promoting an amelioration of the European character, as well as the civilization of India."

"Knowing as I do," says Mr. Carey, "the natives of this country, and hearing as I do, their daily observations on our government, character, and principles, I am warranted to say (and I deem it my duty to embrace the public opportunity now afforded me of saying it) that the institution of this College was wanting to complete the happiness of the natives under our dominion; for this institution will break down that *barrier* (our ignorance of their language) which has ever opposed the influence of our laws and principles, and has despoiled our administration of its energy and effect."

" Were the institution to cease from this moment, its salutary effects would yet remain. Good has been done, which cannot be undone. Sources of useful knowledge, moral instruction, and political utility, have been opened to the natives of India, which can never be closed; and their civil improvement, like the gradual civilization of our own country, will advance in progression, for ages to come."

A variety of books has been printed in this College. Their subjects have been chiefly Oriental Literature, Grammars, Tables, Treatises on Languages: also sundry combining amusement with utility: some of which may come under our notice elsewhere. We must, however, distinguish the Gospels, translated into Persian, by Lieut. Col. Colebrooke. The New Testament into the Mahratta Language, by Vydyunath, Mahratta Pundit; the same into the Orissa Language, by Poorosh Ram, the Orissa Pundit. The Gospels into the Malay Language, by Thomas Jarrett, Esq. together with, what does not, perhaps, strictly belong to this institution, the translation of the Bible into Shanscrit by Mr. Carey, of which we have seen the first edition, and learn that a copy of the second edition has recently been presented to his Majesty. These translations, and others less known to us, of the sacred scriptures, or parts of them, have not been executed at the public expense; but principally by the benevolence of individuals. We must except a translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew, into Persian and Hindoostanee.

The fourth disputation took place in March, 1805.

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary.

College of Fort William, March 8, 1806.

On Monday the 3d instant, being the day appointed by the Honourable Sir George Barlow, Governor General, Visitor of the College of Fort William, for the public disputations in the Oriental languages, the governors, officers, professors and students of the college, assembled at half past nine o'clock at the government house.

At ten o'clock, the Honourable the Visitor entered the room, where the disputations were to be held.

In front of the Visitor's chair, seats were placed for the professors, and for such students as were to maintain the disputations, or to receive prizes and honorary rewards.

As soon as the Honourable the Visitor had taken his seat, the public exercises commenced in the following order:

1*st. Persian Disputation.*

Position. " The Persian Language is not " to be studied so much for any knowledge to " be acquired by it of Oriental literature; as " to furnish a medium of communication " with the natives of the British territories in " India."

Respondent,	Christian,
1st. Opponent,	Ewer,
2d. Opponent,	Gordon, F. D.
Moderator,	M. Lumsden, Esq.

2d Mahratta, declamation.

Subject. " Fall of the Mahratta Empire."
By Mr. Chapman.

3d Hindoostanee, declamation.

Subject. " The knowledge of the Asiatic " Languages, is of greater advantage to the " public service in India, than any other " branch of learning."
By Mr. Christian.

4th. Arabic, declamation.

Subject. " Praise of the Arabic Language."
By Mr. Ewer.

The casual indisposition of three principal students, viz. W. Dorin, W. Wilberforce Bird, and H. Newnham, occasioned the deficiency in the usual number of exercises on this day.

As soon as the disputation and declamations were concluded, the Vice Provost proceeded to present the Hon. the Visitor, those students of the college who were entitled under Statute VIII. to receive degrees of honour, and whose presentation had been previously directed by the Visitor. The Vice Provost publicly read the certificate granted by the council of the college to each student respectively, specifying the high proficiency which he had made in the Oriental Languages, and also the regularity of his conduct during his residence at college. When the certificate had been read, the Visitor presented to each student the honorary diploma, inscribed on vellum in the Oriental character; purporting that the committee of public examination having declared that the student had made such proficiency in certain of the Oriental Languages, as entitled him to a degree of honour in the same, the Visitor was pleased to confer the said degree in conformity to the said statute.

The students now leaving college, on whom the Hon. the Visitor was pleased to confer a degree of honour on this occasion, were Hugh Geo. Christian, Wm. Dorin, Walter Ewer, Henry Newnham, and Edw. Parry.

After the degrees of honour had been conferred, the prizes, medals, and honorary rewards, adjudged at the late public examination, were distributed by the Provost, in presence of the Visitor, to the following students now leaving college: Hugh Geo. Christian, Wm. Dorin, Walter Ewer, H. Newnham, Edw. Parry, Wm. Wilberforce Bird, Wm. Beckford Gordon, Chas. Chapman, and Rich. Walpole.

Honorary rewards were presented at the

same time to the following junior students remaining in college: Geo. John Romney, W. Fairlie Clark, Nath. John Halhed, Robert Brown, and H. Ellis.

The prizes adjudged to each student will be given in a future Number.

After the prizes and honorary rewards had been distributed, the Hon. the Visitor was pleased to deliver the following speech.

Gentlemen of the College of Fort William,

By that awful dispensation of Providence which has deprived the British nation, and the British Empire in India, of the public services of that great and venerable nobleman who lately presided in this government, the charge of superintending the conduct and the interests of the College of Fort William has devolved upon me, and it has become my duty on the present occasion to address you upon those subjects which the progress and effects of this institution since the period of time when its illustrious founder last addressed you, have suggested to my observation.

On the occasion of the first public disputation holden in the College of Fort William, (when the absence of the Visitor imposed upon me the duty of presiding in the assembly of its officers and students) I stated my conviction that the progressive operation of those advantages which had been manifested even at that early period of the institution, would realize its intended benefits, and justify the expectations of that wisdom which planned, and that energy which animated the progress of this judicious system of public education.

My judgment has been confirmed by the experience of every successive year, and by the sentiments which at each successive disputation have been delivered by the Illustrious Founder of the College of Fort William.

Although the practical instruments of every branch of that system of literary instruction which the institution was intended to embrace, have not been attainable in this distant quarter of the British dominions, those branches of projected education which we have had the means of prosecuting, have been cultivated beyond the limits of our most sanguine expectations.

The study of the Oriental Languages has necessarily constituted a primary object of the institution. The indispensable necessity of acquiring a correct and practical knowledge of one or more of the Oriental Languages for the efficient discharge of the duties of every department of the administration, has been sufficiently illustrated on former occasions; and the success with which that study has been prosecuted by the students of the college, has been manifested not only by the result of the public examinations and disputations, but by the beneficial application of their acquired knowledge to the duties of the public service.

The prescribed studies of the college have also produced the important collateral advantages of extending those habits of application, and of regular attention to business, which are so essentially requisite in every public situation; and I discharge a satisfactory part of my duty in declaring, that as far as my information has extended, those students of the college who have been distinguished for their proficiency in its prescribed studies, and have been employed in public situations, have maintained the credit, and demonstrated the advantages of the institution, by the distinguished merit of their general conduct, and by their peculiar ability, industry, and judgment, in the execution of the duties committed to their charge.

The momentous occurrences of preceding years have furnished occasions for employing the talents and exertions of some of the most meritorious students of the college in the arduous and important duties of the diplomatic branch of the public service; and it is an act of justice equally due to the merits of those students, and to the credit of the college, principally to ascribe the ability with which they have conducted the duties of their respective stations, to their laudable improvement of the advantages of study and education, which this institution is exclusively calculated to afford.

For this single branch of public education therefore (the study of the Oriental Languages), experience has shewn that the advantages of this institution are commensurate with the importance of the most essential interests of the British Empire in India.

An opinion has, I understand, prevailed, that the Oriental Seminary established in England under the authority of the Honourable the Court of Directors, is calculated ultimately to supersede the existing institution of the College of Fort William.

I deem it proper therefore to take this opportunity of stating, that the Oriental Seminary founded in England, is not intended to supersede the College of Fort William; and it is my deliberate opinion, that the system of Oriental study projected in England, will tend to support the efficiency of this institution, and to accelerate its operation, by affording to the youth who are destined for this country, the advantages of an earlier proficiency in those branches of knowledge, which are considered to be peculiarly adapted to the nature of their future duties, and of an earlier acquisition of the rudiments of the Oriental Languages.

The combined operation of these institutions will enable the students to extend their acquirements in a degree unattainable under the limited duration of their studies in the College of Fort William, without the aid of the advantages of previous preparation, which the Seminary in England is intended to afford.

The establishment of the Oriental Semi-

nary in England therefore constitutes an additional motive for maintaining the efficiency of the College of Fort William; and for employing every effort of individual zeal, activity, and attention, in promoting the objects of its institution.

I am happy to find, that the result of the public examinations in the present year, has been highly creditable to the character of the College, to the zeal and ability of the professors, and to the diligence and merit of the students.

Five more students who have obtained degrees of honour for their great proficiency in the Oriental Languages, have been added to the public service: Mr. Hugh Geo. Christian, Mr. W. Dorin, Mr. Walter Ewer, Mr. Hen. Newnham, and Mr. Edward Parry. Of these gentlemen, Mr. Christian has merited the peculiar distinction of a degree of honour in three languages. This distinction has not been acquired by any student of the College, since the year 1803.

It will be in the recollection of this assembly, that the late Illustrious Visitor Marquis Wellesley, in his address delivered on the occasion of the public disputations, which took place in the month of Sept. 1804, recommended a more general attention to the Vernacular Language of Bengal. I observe with great satisfaction the effect of this recommendation in the progressive improvement of several of the students who have directed their attention to the acquisition of that useful language, in which Mr. Hugh Geo. Christian, Mr. Henry Newnham, and Mr. Edw. Parry, have obtained degrees of honour.

The exercises of the present year have also been distinguished by the successful study of the laws and regulations enacted for the government of the British territories in India.

The students who have been distinguished by their proficiency in this branch of important knowledge, are, Mr. Wm. Wilberforce Bird, Mr. Walter Ewer, and Mr. Henry Newnham.

Adverting to the degree of proficiency which these students have attained in the acquisition of the Oriental Languages, their successful study of the laws and regulations affords a distinguished proof of meritorious diligence.

In concluding my observations upon the progressive course of study in the College of Fort William during the last year, I deem it proper to state, that in the distribution of appointments to the students now about to engage in the public service, strict attention will be paid to their respective degrees of literary qualification, and to the recommendation of the council of the College.

It must occasionally happen, that situations in the public service, which the students who have obtained degrees of honour are deemed qualified to fill, may not be vacant at the period of their quitting the College. In such cases, an order will be recorded on the proceedings of the government, providing for their nomination to suitable offices as vacancies may occur.

But the principles of a just and efficient system of public administration which suggest the expediency of rewarding distinguished merit in the students of the College, by their nomination to offices of trust and emolument, equally impose upon this government the duty of manifesting its disapprobation of those students who shall violate the statutes of the College, or neglect the advantages of study and improvement which the institution affords.

I trust therefore that a just appreciation of the public honour and reward which awaits the proficiency of the students in the objects of their respective studies, and a due sense of the unfavourable consequences which must attend their misconduct or neglect, will animate the exertions of the students in the acquisition of those branches of knowledge, which are so manifestly requisite for the efficient discharge of the duties of their future situations in the service, and the means of which are so amply afforded by the established system of instruction in the College of Fort William.

Satisfied that the most important interests of the British government in India are connected with the efficiency of this institution, I shall consider a vigilant observation of the conduct of the students, and of the progress of their studies, a due enforcement of the statutes, and an unremitted attention to every department of the College, to constitute a primary obligation of my public duty.

From the experience of the past however, I entertain the most confident expectation, that the general conduct of the students, the assiduous attention of the professors, and the zealous activity of all the officers of the College, will continue to merit every possible demonstration of public approbation and applause.

In reviewing the literary works published under the auspices of the College during the last year, I notice with sentiments of peculiar satisfaction, an Elementary Analysis of the Laws and Regulations for the Government of the British Territories in India.

The facility which this work is calculated to afford to the study of the laws and regulations, and the practical advantage which may be derived from it, in the administration of them, render it peculiarly valuable both to the College and the public. The design and execution of the work are equally creditable to the zeal, industry, and ability of its distinguished author, Mr. John Herbert Harington, the second judge of the court of

Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts, and professor of the laws and regulations of the British government in India.

Mr. Harington's application of the inconsiderable portion of leisure time, which the duties of his arduous and important public situation have afforded, to the accomplishment of this laborious undertaking, manifests a degree of public spirit, and individual industry, to which perhaps no other parallel can be found than in the eminent exertions and scientific labours of his colleague, Mr. Henry Thomas Colebrooke, to which the College and the public are indebted for various important additions to the general stock of literary knowledge and instruction.

The assiduous attention of both these able and respectable public officers to the interests of this institution, both as professors and members of the council of the College, reflects the highest credit upon their character and talents, and establishes their claim to public approbation and applause.

Other works of great utility and merit have also distinguished the literary labours of the past year; A Hindostanee dictionary now in the press; a general history of the Hindoos; a review of the manners and customs of the Hindoos.

For the two last-mentioned works we are indebted to the labour and ability of some of the learned natives attached to the College.

It is highly satisfactory to me to observe the native officers of the College, imbibing the spirit of literary industry, and employing their talents and acquirements in the cultivation and diffusion of literature and science.

There are also various other useful and ingenious works, which under the patronage of the College, have engaged the labours of several scientific persons antecedent to the past year, and have either been actually published, or are now in the press.

I deem it an act of justice to the industry and ability of Mr. Matthew Lumsden, the first assistant to the Persian and Arabic professor, to notice in terms of peculiar approbation, the grammar of the Persian language, which has long engaged the labours of that gentleman. The acknowledged defects of every work of that description now extant, have rendered the construction of an accurate grammar of that language peculiarly desirable. Mr. Lumsden's extensive knowledge of Arabic and Persian, has enabled him to discover the true principles of the dialect of Persia as it at present exists in its condition of intimate combination with the language of Arabia; and with singular judgment and discernment, Mr. Lumsden has adapted the construction of the Persian language to the principles of general grammar.

The completion of this valuable work will materially facilitate the acquisition of the Persian language, will constitute an important addition to the existing stock of philological knowledge, and will reflect distinguished credit on its author, and on the institution which has encouraged and promoted it.

I have received with great satisfaction the information that under the patronage of the Asiatic Society, the Society of Missionaries at the Danish settlement of Serampore, aided and superintended by the ability of Mr. Carey, professor of the Shanscrit and Bengalee languages, has undertaken the translation of some of the most ancient and authentic works of literature in the former of those languages.

The greatest advantages may be expected to the interests of eastern literature from this co-operation of the Asiatic Society with the College of Fort William, in facilitating the acquisition of oriental knowledge and science.

I notice also with peculiar satisfaction the extensive and valuable collection of books which now enriches the library of the College of Fort William.

The preservation and augmentation of the collection of eastern manuscripts, afford the only means of arresting the progressive destruction of oriental learning. Since the dismemberment of the Mahomedan empire, those works have been dispersed over India, and have been exposed to the injuries and hazards of time, accident, and neglect. It is worthy of the ambition of this great empire to employ every effort of its influence in preserving from destruction and decay, these valuable records of oriental history, science, and religion; and in encouraging individuals who may be in possession of scarce and valuable literary works, to promote this important object by depositing works of that description in the library of the College.

I am happy to learn that the descriptive catalogue of the books and manuscripts, which constituted the library of Tippoo Sultaun, has been completed by the industrious labours of Captain Charles Stewart, second assistant to the Persian professor. I understand it is the intention of Captain Stewart, who has proceeded to England, to print that useful and interesting document.

I cannot close my view of the literary branch of this institution, without adverting to the advantages which may be expected to be derived both in Europe and in Asia, from this mutual cultivation of Asiatic and European learning.

The numerous works which have been published under the auspices of the College in the course of the last six years, will not only open to the learned in Europe, ample sources of information on all subjects of oriental history and science, but will afford to the various nations and tribes of India, and especially to those which compose the body of our Indian subjects, a more favourable

view, and a more just and accurate conception of the British character, principles, and laws, than they have hitherto been enabled to form; and may be expected gradually to diffuse among them a spirit of civilization, and an improved sense of those genuine principles of morality and virtue, which are equally calculated to promote their happiness, and to contribute to the stability of the British dominion in India.

On the evening of the day on which the disputations were held, a dinner was given to the officers and students of the College, by the honourable the governor general at the government house; at which were present the judges of the supreme court, the members of the supreme council, and all the principal civil and military officers at the presidency.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN KRUSENSTERN TO MR. SCHUBERT, OF THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF PETERSBURGH.

Port St. Peter and St. Paul, 8th Jan. 1805.

We are safely arrived in Japan, and anchored here the day before yesterday.

On the 7th of December, 1804, we sailed from Kamschatka; as the season was rather advanced, I only thought of conducting the ambassador to Nangasaski as soon as I possibly could. During our passage I was desirous of reconnoitring the country where, in some maps, two groupes of islands are marked under the denomination of isles of 1664 and 1714. I steered directly in that situation, but could discover no land. At last we perceived the coasts of Japan, from which we were at first driven by a violent storm; but it having abated, I drew near the coasts again; and again we were overtaken by a most dreadful hurricane; we must unavoidably have perished if the wind had not shifted suddenly, in a truly providential manner. Most beautiful weather succeeding the tempest, we were allowed to survey the south-east coast of Japan.

I sailed across the Straits of Van Diemen, which is drawn in a quite different manner in the French and English charts: I found that both were incorrect.

We discovered besides, several isles and dangerous banks of rocks; we have determined their position with the strictest accuracy, likewise the latitude and longitude of those of the Gottro islands which are situated at the south-west. The Cape Gottro, which forms the south-west point of all the Japanese possessions, has been fixed with no less precision.

On the 8th of October we anchored at Nangasaski, where we continued to the 18th of April, 1805. For seven months I enjoyed the utmost tranquillity; I made the best of my time during those leisure hours. I think it incumbent upon me to give you a brief account of my occupations. In concert with Doctor Homer I first studied to determine the longitude of Nangasaki by the distance of the moon. Each of us measured above 500 distances. The middle term of all gives for the longitude of the centre of that city (known for 200 years, but the position of which we are the first who have determined), 230 deg. 8 min. east of the meridian of Grenville, and latitude 32 deg. 44 min. 50 sec.

In the *Connoissance des Temps*, and almost all charts, we find 228 deg. 18 min. long., and 32 deg. 32 min. lat. The Dutch have published nothing relative to the longitude and latitude of Nangasaki.

Our time-pieces or watches were always perfectly right; one alone after so long a voyage had only varied one minute. I have also made, during my stay at this place, meteorological observations, which I will send you as soon as I have written them fair. We have had remarkably fine weather during October, November and December. The winter season first began in January, and frequently the wind was boisterous. The thermometer often was at the freezing point; we had also a few falls of snow, but not in large quantities. In the month of May the wind blew southerly, however the north wind prevailed at last. Very cloudy, frequent showers.

March 26. A most tremendous storm; and although the interior harbour of Nangasaski be very secure against the wind, we were forced to cast a third anchor. Six times a-day I have made my notes respecting the height of the thermometer, barometer, and hygrometer: but the most interesting, in my opinion, is that relative to the tide; which has been measured with the most scrupulous exactness by my pilot, under my own inspection.

During the last six weeks (both by night and by day) I have often made eight or ten observations in an hour. The highest tide, 11 feet 5 inches, was April 2, two days after the new moon; then in her greatest proximity to the earth; a gentle north wind blowing. The lowest tide was only fourteen inches; March 20, four days after the quadrature; three days after the equinox; the moon being then at the equator, and the wind gently blowing north.

At the time of the new, and of the full moon, the tide comes at 7 h. 47 min. I know not of a more favourable place in which correctly to observe the tides, not only on account of their great regularity, but because the sea is almost ever calm, and is swoln only by the most violent storms.

The Japanese have been of great assistance to me for the complete execution of my plan

of the harbour of Nangasaski. Our navigation from the entrance to the interior part of the harbour, lasted three months; we stopped at five different places, and those five pauses have been of great advantage to us in the attainment of our object.

Lieutenant Lowenstern has collected a valuable quantity of designs of the many vessels we have seen, with their various colours and other decorations. Among the Japanese, every person of rank has his own particular colours and decorations. Baron de Billingshausen has copied several of the country ships, and has a very exact drawing of a Chinese felucca. Counsellor Tilesius has completed a large collection of designs of fishes, birds, plants, and other productions of the sea. Doctor Langdorf has stuffed and embalmed most of those same birds and fishes.

INJECTIONS OF THE NERVES.

M. OSIANDER has lately exhibited to the University of Gottingen, several preparations of the nerves, injected with mercury. It is already known by the interesting work of M. Reil, *de structura nervorum*, that the optic nerves, after a certain preparation, might be injected with mercury; that is to say, after the expulsion of the softened contents of the smaller tubes, *canaliculi*, by means of a syringe of a particular construction mercury may be distributed throughout them, because these *canaliculi* anastomose, or communicate with each other, so that injection is necessary only by one orifice. During many years M. Osiander has practised such injections in a manner peculiar to himself. He has shewn the optic nerves of oxen, and calves, resembling threads of silver, interlaced, preserved in spirits of wine. He remarked on this occasion, that Coiter of Nuremberg in his work, now very rare, intituled, "Externarum et internarum principalium humani corporis partium tabulæ, Norib. 1572, fol." had said, p. 87, "Opticus nervus minime, ut Galenus aliique ejus asseclæ voluerunt, ex solido corpore eoque perforato constat, verum non aliter atque ceteri omnes nervi, ex multis nervosis fibris sive filamentis sibi mutuo membranarum beneficio connatis conflatur. Hoc in bovino optico nervo luce clarius est, nam si medullarem frusti cujusdam nervi optici humiditatem digitis expresseris, filamenta nervosa conspicies. Idem attestatur Eustachius in examine ossium ubi sic inquit: nervus visorius veluti tenuissimum matronarum linteum, in innumeras rugas æquales et pari serie distributas complicatus, tuniculaque illas ambiente coactus hac eadem incisa evolvi sese permittebat et in amplam membranam totum explicari atque intendi."

Consequently Coiter was acquainted with the structure and texture of the optic nerves, and on this acquaintance is founded the possibility, questioned by many, of injecting these nerves with mercury. However, till now no attempt had been made to inject other nerves than the optic, especially in union with various parts of the body, because it was not understood by what means the nerves might be prepared for the reception of the mercury. But M. Osiander took advantage of an opportunity offered by nature, herself, to promote such an undertaking. Some time ago, of twins which were born in the lying-in hospital, one died of a watery head. M. Osiander on examining the brain, found the softer substance extremely shrunk, but the cortical, on the contrary, extended by the water, with the fine pellicules of the brain; and presenting that membraneous substance which Dr. Gall is of opinion, may be effected in any brain, by art. This observation led him to conjecture that the marrowy substance of the nerves of this child might be equally shrunk and wasted in the nervous canals, so as to permit the progress of mercury. He tried, in consequence, to inject several nerves of the body, and succeeded.

M. Osiander shewed this preparation, unique in its kind, in which the *nervus phrenicus* of the left side, the *truncus communis pro nervo mediano, cubitali et cutaneo*, the *nervi cubitalis, cutaneus major, palmaris medianus*, and the *rami digitales ex mediano* were partially injected to the ends of the fingers with quicksilver. In the left foot, the *nervi lumbalis, cruralis, saphenus*, with many of their branches, were clearly shewn, without any varicose extent. M. Osiander infers, that in this way, and after an experiment which has so fully succeeded, art may succeed hereafter in injecting with quicksilver the nerves of those subjects which have been wasted by disease, till at length the nervous system may be as completely exhibited and understood as the lymphatic now is. Certain effects which have been observed, give reason to conclude that similar injections are equally possible in other subjects also.

SPECIFICATIONS OF PATENTS.

Patent granted to Richard Willcox, of Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, Engineer; for Machinery for the more expeditiously cutting, stripping, or plucking the various Furs, Beavers, Seals, Wool, Hair, &c. from the various Skins now cut, plucked, or stripped by Hand, and for sundry Methods of preparing and cleansing the said Skins.—Dated December 19, 1805.

THIS invention is ingenious, but of limited utility, and not to be understood without the drawings which accompany it.

Patent granted to Messrs. Hobson, Sylvester, and Moorehouse, of Sheffield, for a new Method of sheathing Ships, roofing Houses

and lining Water-spouts.—Dated May 18, 1805.

The material used for these purposes is zinc, or spelter, cast into ingots, bars or pieces of any convenient size; then rolled between rollers, into plates of any required thickness. In order to prevent the zinc or spelter from cracking or breaking by the pressure of the rollers, it must be heated by fire to a degree between 200 and 300 of Fahrenheit; and kept at that heat till the metal is reduced to one-fourth of its original thickness; after which it may be rolled to the thickness required without farther heating. These plates being very hard, and difficult to be bent or worked, they must be annealed, by again heating them to the temperature before mentioned, and will then possess sufficient tenacity and flexibility, to be cut, bored, punched, or perforated like copper; and may be fastened with iron nails to ships or vessels having the usual treenails, bolts, or fastenings, but not of copper; or the nails may be of iron coated with zinc or spelter, or with tin.

The best general rule for applying metals as fastenings for zinc or spelter sheathing, is to take that metal which is nearest in Galvanic power to zinc or spelter itself, and causes the least quantity of oxydation when made with zinc or spelter into a Galvanic pile. Iron and tin are metals of this description, and those among metals in general are to be preferred, of which a piece being laid in salt water, in contact with a piece of zinc or spelter, is found to produce the smallest change in the zinc or spelter in any given time. The sheets of zinc or spelter for roofing of houses or lining of spouts are to be manufactured, annealed, and fastened in the same manner, and with the same materials, or otherwise, when it is thought needful to fasten the plates more closely to each other. The same may be done by a solder composed of tin and zinc or spelter, or a solder of tin and lead, similar to that used by plumbers and other artists, under the name of soft solder.

Patent granted to William Sampson, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Wheelwright; for certain Improvements in the Application of Power employed mechanically, especially as adapted to the Use of Cranks and Fly-wheels, or other Contrivances producing equivalent or similar Effects.—Dated February 12, 1806.

This invention is distinguished by various advantageous dispositions of mechanic agency. The improvements principally consist in the division of any power which turns a reciprocating axis between two or more arms intersecting that axis, and communicating their motion to corresponding cranks, wheels, or other suitable contrivances, for the purpose of uniting to work one and the same shaft; the arms by this combined process transmitting to such shaft, with great advantage, the power impressed on them; for the action of each arm assists that of the rest, and, if the power be equally divided between the two arms, the action of the one exactly balances that of the other.

Machinery, generally speaking, cannot be too simple: we are afraid that this invention leads to a complication of parts: possibly, however, experience may prove our fears to be unfounded.

List of Patents for Inventions, &c.

Richard Tomkinson, of the town of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Salt-Merchant; for a machine, engine, or instrument, for making white salt, and preparing brine to make white salt.—Dated August 1, 1806.

James Rawlinson, of the town of Derby, Gentleman; for certain improvements on apparatus commonly made use of as trusses or bandages for ruptures.—Dated August 1, 1806.

Peter Marsland, of Heaton Norris, in the county of Lancaster, Cotton-spinner; for an improved method of weaving cotton, linen, woollen, worsted, and mohair, and each or any of them by machinery.—Dated August 1, 1806.

Thomas Fricker, of New Bond-street, in the county of Middlesex, Paper-hanger; and Richard Clarke, of Manor-street, Chelsea, in the said county, Paper-hanging Manufacturer; for a new mode of decorating the walls of apartments in imitation of fine cloth, without joint, seam, or shade, by means of cementing of flock on walls of plaster, wood, linen, or paper —Dated August 1, 1806.

Ralph Walker, of Blackwall, in the county of Middlesex, engineer, for an improved mode of making ropes and cordage of every dimension or size, by not only making all the yarns bear equally in the strand, and laying the strands uniformly in the rope, but also by making the rope or cordage from the yarns in the same operation.—Dated August 9, 1806.

Josias Robbins, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Millwright, and James Curtis, of the city of Bristol, Coppersmith; for certain improvements in boilers for manufacturing sugar, and in the mode of fixing the same, whereby much labour and fuel will be saved.—Dated August 20, 1806.

John Bywater, of the town and county of the town of Nottingham, for an improvement in certain sails of ships, and other navigable vessels, and the mode of working the same.—Dated August 22, 1806.

John Curr, of Belle Vue House, in the county of York, Gentleman; for a method of laying and twisting the yarns that com-

pose a rope; by which method the yarns of a rope have a better and more equal bearing than in other ropes.—August 23, 1806.

Richard Ford, of the city of Bristol, Ropemaker; for a new kind of cordage, made by a process entirely new, from old rope or junk, or such short ends of new rope as are now commonly converted only into oakum or coarse paper; by means of which process the objections to cordage usually termed twice-laid cordage are totally obviated, and the newly-invented cordage is made nearly equal to cordage made from new materials.—Dated August 30, 1806. *Rep. Arts, &c. No. 52.*

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

———*homo sum*
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

It appears from the second (annual) report of the British and foreign bible society, May 7, 1806. That,

The German protestant edition of the New Testament, printed by the Nuremberg society, has been delivered to their subscribers at 12 kreutzers (less than *five-pence*) per copy. The types are kept standing. The same society published proposals for printing the old Testament: but it collected in Germany, not more than 5,000 florins: the expense would be 11,000 florins. The British society voted as an additional donation £200. At Berlin, a bible society is formed, to which the King has given 20 Frederics d'Or. This society has received from England £100; and a promise of £100 more, in the event of its undertaking a Polish bible. The catholics at Ratisbon have subscribed for the reprinting of Mr. Schwarzel's New Testament. To a bible society established in Esthonia, for the Esthonian, Finnish and Swedish Provinces, the London society has remitted £150. Two thousand copies of N. T. in Spanish for distribution among the Spanish prisoners of war, with 1000 extra copies of the Gospel of St. Mathew, have been printed, and gratefully received. A number of French Testaments have been bought and distributed.

The edition of the Gospel of St. John, in the Mohawk language, which was printed at the expense of the society, and forwarded to Canada, for the purpose of distribution among the native Americans, had reached Montreal at the close of last year; and there is reason to believe that by this time it has been conveyed to the Indian settlements. It will afford the well-wishers of the society satisfaction to know, that the interpreters in the Indian villages deem the translation to be very correct.

A bible society is formed in Ireland, recommended by a catholic bishop, and 1000 copies of the stereotyped edition in 12mo. are sent from England for dispersion among the catholics. The general interest of the institution has been greatly promoted in Scotland. Out of 335,000 highlanders 300,000 comprehend the Gaelic language only; 20,000 copies of O. and N. T. are ordered for their use. The island of Jersey, has received 300 copies of N. T. in French. 20,000 copies of the bible in Welsh: 10,000 additional of N. T. are ordered: the latter are complete. The book of Genesis and the Gospel of St. Mathew are commenced in the Chinese language. The funds for this work are chiefly expected from Europe.

We may safely report on the whole,

That the society has made considerable strides towards the accomplishment of it's object: but that object must be deemed imperfectly accomplished whilst any nations, to whom the blessings of the Holy Scriptures can be conveyed by means of the bible society, remain in want of them; and hence it will appear that subscriptions, donations, and collections, are more than ever necessary to enable the society to maintain it's engagements, and carry into full effect the wishes of it's supporters.

In Dublin last year were distributed, at an expense of £952 9*s*. 3,000 bibles; 6,607 testaments; 2,228 prayer books; 17,934 moral tracts: the demand for further donations of a like kind is progressively and rapidly increasing.

The public officers of this Society are, President, Lord Teignmouth; nine Vice-Presidents; Treasurer, Hen. Thornton, Esq. M. P. Secretaries, Rev. John Owen, Fulham; Rev. Joseph Hughes, Battersea; Rev. C. F. Steinkopff, Savoy, London.

State of the Society's Fund, March 31, 1806.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
Balance 31 March, 1806 . .	107	7	11
Subscriptions to 31 March, 1806	1510	19	0
Donations, to same time . .	1127	9	0
Collections from various congregations in Scotland, *viz.*			
Presbyt. Glasgow £888 1*s*. 6*d*.			
other congregations 613. 7. 6.			
Presbyt. Edinburgh 666. 9. 9.			
Presbyt. of Paisley 626. 19. 11.			
other congregations 174. 13. 9.			
Presbyt. Hamilton 298 12. 3.			
Presbytery of Ayr 172. 1. 8.			
Presbytery of Irvine 253. 16. 8.			
Sundry other congregations in Scotland 245. 1. 2.	3939	4	2
Collections in Wales . .	1837	4	2¼
Ditto in England	166	16	4¼
Interest on exchequer bills . .	120	12	7
By sale of English stereotyped Testaments at reduced prices	122	13	9
By sale of the society's annual report	2	11	3
	8934	18	2¼

DISBURSEMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Stationary, printing, binding	465	17	1
Stereotype Testaments from the Cambridge press	219	6	5
French Testaments	69	6	0
To the Rev. J. F. Oberlin, of Waldbach, Alsatia, for distributing Bibles	20	0	0
To a religious society at Basle, for distributing French protestant Bibles	100	0	0
To German bible society at Nuremberg, in aid of printing the Scriptures in German	200	0	0
To bible society Berlin	100	0	0
To the Rev. Dr Knapp, of Halle for purchasing German Bibles for poor protestants in Gallicia	20	0	0
Incidental expenses	253	7	11½
Assistant secretaries; two years	190	0	0
Purchase of exchequer bills	6935	6	8
	8573	4	1½
Balance 31 March, 1806	361	14	1½
	8934	18	2½

Thomas Smith,
Accountant.

We also learn, that the stereotype edition, of the Old Testament in Welch, by being divided at the press into three parts, is advancing very briskly. Another by that truly respectable institution the society for promoting Christian knowledge among the poor. The state of Biblical information by means of translations, in the East-Indies, may be seen in our sketch of the History of the College at Calcutta, page 159. The edition of the bible in Arabic is progressive; but we believe not very rapid.

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SOCIETY FOR MISSIONS TO AFRICA AND THE EAST, BY MEMBERS OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH. Sixth Anniversary.

THE establishment of this Mission is at Sierra Leone, on the Coast of Africa.

The last letters received from the Missionaries are dated Jan. 14 and 15, 1806; and were accompanied by Mr. Hartwig's Journal from Nov. 25 to Dec. 29, 1805.

They were anxious for the arrival of their brethren; but they purposed to quit the Colony, if a suitable opportunity offered, without waiting their arrival, and follow the direction of the committee in immediately establishing themselves up the country.

Mr. Renner had baptized, since he had officiated in the Colony, forty-six children, thirty belonging to the Nova-Scotians and sixteen to the Maroons: none of them older than thirteen years.

On the 19th of August, 1805, the following three brethren were presented to the committee, having recently arrived from Germany:

Rev. Gustavus Reinhold Nylander, a native of Revel, in Livonia, aged 29.

Rev. Leopold Butscher, a native of Ueberlingen, on the Bodensee, in Swabia, aged 29.

Rev. John Godofred Prasse, a native of Seifhennendorf, in Upper Lusatia, aged 28.

These Missionaries were to have been accompanied by John Charles Barneth; but, "The committee, after frequent conferences with Mr. B., and having heard the report of the medical gentlemen who had attended his wife in a recent illness, and who represented her constitution as altogether unfit to encounter a tropical climate, resolved, that though they were perfectly satisfied of the personal piety and Missionary zeal of Mr. Barneth, and would have gladly engaged him had he obtained ordination, and had not the state of his wife's health precluded them from sending her to Africa; yet, after maturely considering all circumstances, they felt themselves under the painful necessity of declining to take him under their protection. In consequence of this resolution, Mr. B. and his family returned by the first opportunity to Berlin, and your committee made him such compensation for any loss which he might have sustained by his engagement with the society, as the Rev. Mr. Jaenicke suggested."

We record this truly honourable conduct with great pleasure.

These Missionaries on their intended voyage were stranded on the Coast of Ireland; but were saved, and afterwards embarked at Bristol, for Sierra Leone. The committee has in contemplation a mission to the east.

State of the Society's Fund, March 31, 1806.

	£.	s.	d.
Bal. in hand, March 31, 1805	45	19	7
RECEIVED.			
Subscr. *March* 1805 and 1806	720	12	6
Donations to the same time	300	15	0
Congregational collections do.	1331	11	3¾
Interest on exchequer bills	37	11	0
Div. £4000 3 per cent consols	60	0	0
Sale of £1000 exchequer bills	1025	5	1
Sale of £700 India bonds	749	14	10
Sale of society's annual Report	9	11	6
	£4281	0	9¾
PAID.			
Missionaries in Africa	711	11	3½
Ditto in England	324	10	11
Ditto travelling expenses	268	14	6
Education of students	155	0	0
Stationary, printing, and books	124	5	7
Incidental expenses	220	9	5½
£4000 3 per cent consols Ann.	2335	0	0
	4139	11	9
Balance 31 March, 1806	141	9	0¾
	£4281	0	9¾

The REGULAR OFFICERS of this institution are seven governors, and a committee of twenty-four gentlemen. Treasurer, Henry Thornton, Esq. M. P. Secretary, Rev. Josiah Pratt, Doughty Street.

As the object of the following Societies is Benevolence; Donations, Subscriptions, or Favours of any kind, intended for them, will be received at the Office of the LITERARY PANORAMA, *Hatton Garden, for for others of a similar character, whose* REGULAR OFFICERS *will favour us with communications), and punctually remitted to the Managers.*

FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS.

We feel a sincere, and we venture to say, a laudable pleasure, in announcing to the Public, an institution characterized by the purest benevolence. It has been customary among the Chaplains of the several Embassies residing in London to meet occasionally in a kind of Society, wherein, among other things, the state of the poor of their respective nations, was occasionally discussed. As may be supposed, each of these worthy ministers had received from his countrymen applications too numerous, to be satisfied by the personal benevolence of an individual; it therefore became the subject of discussion among them whether an appeal should not be made to the national generosity of Britons: and after circulating among their friends proposals to this effect, a meeting was held, at the London Tavern, at which Count de Rehausen, the Swedish Ambassador, presided.

The purport of this institution being known, it has been joined by several highly respectable persons, and is likely to assume a regular form, and more decided operations in the course of the ensuing winter. The address printed by the Society observes, that,

None, among all the children of misfortune, have a fairer claim to a portion of assistance from the feeling and affluent, than those who are destitute in a strange land; whose ignorance of our language and manners, precludes them from the means of gaining subsistence, or renders them a prey to the base and the artful; and who, when sunk in poverty, or worn by disease, seek in vain for consolation, or sympathy.

The intention of the Society is to administer relief, without distinction of profession, of country, or of religion, to such indigent and distressed strangers, who may unfortunately be found in a city like this, the emporium of commerce and the favoured seat of the arts and sciences.

The object of the Society, is to assist those who are not entitled to parochial relief; and also such as, having obtained a settlement in this country, may have a legal claim to a bare subsistence from a parish: to both descriptions relief will be given, as circumstances may require; and where the Society judges it proper, the indigent will be provided with the means of returning to their own country.

The Secretary is Charles Murray, Esq. Bedford Row, Holborn.

UNFORTUNATE FEMALES.

There is no man whose heart is not absolutely inaccessible to a sense of human misery, but has contemplated with the deepest compassion, the number and condition of those unfortunate females with which our metropolis abounds. Ingratitude, and of the deepest dye, thank God, not generally to be found among men, can alone undervalue felicities which attend the society of the virtuous part of the sex; and the consideration of what those individuals might have been whose depravities degrade them to a different character, had they never departed from the paths of virtue, must affect every mind endued with sensibility. It would be for our honour were every woman honourable; for our virtue, were every woman virtuous; how many are lost to society who in the various domestic offices of life, as wives or as mothers, or in the various stations and ranks of the community, might diffuse joy and gladness, might alleviate the sorrows of distress, might smooth the bed of pain, and honourably discharge those hourly tendernesses for which God and nature have so eminently qualified the sex. The contrast of what *might be* compared with what actually *is*, engages the finer feelings of the mind, and calls the best passions of our nature into exercise. And if, extending our view beyond the present life, as becomes rational creatures, we consider this temporary scene as a passage to eternity;—what is our duty in regard to our fellow-creatures, concerning whom it is no breach of charity to fear the very worst? Every argument which might be addressed to the man of sense, to the man of benevolence, to the true patriot, to the genuine christian, unites to impress the importance of whatever has a tendency to alleviate the sufferings which distinguish these most calamitous cases of vice and misery; it is therefore with sincere pleasure we learn that a plan for the relief of unfortunate females is under the consideration of sundry respectable persons, and will, when matured, be submitted to the Public at a general meeting. In the mean time any suggestions on the subject will be thankfully received by Joseph Reyner, Esq. Old Swan Stairs, or T. Pellatt, Esq. Ironmonger's Hall.

FREE CHAPEL RE-OPENED.

On Sunday, Sept. 7, was re-opened, having been shut up for repairs, the Free Chapel in West-street, St. Giles's. As institutions of this kind are, in our opinion, calculated for great public benefit, we shall hereafter resume the subject. The object of this Chapel reflects great honour on the Rev. W. Gurney, the Minister appointed thereto by the Rector of the Parish and licensed by the Bishop of the Diocese; on the benevolent Founder, who supports it solely by an annual donation of 50 guineas; and on the poor, for whom 450 seats are reserved gratis, who attend with apparent devotion and regularity.

POETRY.

ON THE PARATOUT. *

Blow as ye list, ye winds fantastic, blow!
Descend ye rains, and fall thou feather'd snow!
Beauty beneath this canopy defies
The veriest malice of the inclement skies,
As plants in green-house snug, each lovely form
Smiles at the tempest, and derides the storm;
From East, from West, let sleety gusts assail,
Its shape still varying meets the varying gale.

The dog-star rages: streams of potent heat
Oppress the eye, and round the temples beat.
Fear not ye fair! your breasts of living snow,
And cheeks, that like the dew wash'd rose-bud, glow,
Beneath this silken covert safe remain,
And winters storm, and summers scorch in vain.

But who its varied excellence can speak?
Chang'd to a fan it cools the glowing cheek;
In airy chariot now the fair is driv'n,
Exposed, yet fearless of the winds of heav'n;
For see! the courteous Paratout has spread
Its grateful umbrage o'er th' unshelter'd head.

When fashion's crowds in gay disorder meet,
When Belles meet Belles, and jostle in the street;
Instant, obsequious to the lily hand,
The silken folds cntract and courtsey at command.

And when the circle of the fair retire
To the calm comforts of the social fire;
Collapsing to a screen the flexile toy
Still guards the lustre of the rolling eye:
An ever useful, ever graceful friend,
Health to preserve, and beauty to defend.

J. Morfit.

Count O———, a Polish emigrant, who resides at Hamburgh, lately entering his apartment, perceiving his only son, who is about seven years of age, fast asleep, wrote the following little piece in French, and requested M. Ganganelli to render it in Tuscan verse, which the Count immediately set to music. We trust we shall not disoblige our readers by inserting the French and presenting them with the elegant Italian translation, at the same time returning thanks to our Continental correspondent.

Dors en paix, heureux enfant, fruit du plus tendre amour, douce consolation de tes parens. Puisses-tu être plus heureux que ceux qui t'ont donné le jour!

Ah! dormi, o tenero
Fanciullo amato;
Dormi, o delizia,
Dei genitor!
Di lor più prospero,
Più fortunato
Il Ciel propizio
Ti renda ognor!

Ce vif incarnat qui colore tes traits, ce sommeil doux et tranquille, peint bien la situation de ton âme. Sans soucis, sans inquiétude, sans passions, l'innocence est ton partage, le chagrin fuit loin de toi.

Quello, che adornati
Color vermiglio,
Quel placidissimo
Dolce sopor,
Oh come mostrano,
Diletto figlio,
Che bella hai l'anima,
Ch' hai puro il cuor!

Si des larmes, que quelque souffrance physique exprime de tes yeux, viennent mouiller ton visage, les caresses de ta tendre mère les sécheront bientôt, et pressé contre son sein, tu ne connoîtras plus que le plaisir.

Se qualque lacrima,
Che il duol t' elice
Il volto bagnâti,
Figlio talor;
Deh! via, consolati,
La genetrice
Saprà, por termine
Al tuo dolor.

Tu ne pleures point les malheurs de ta patrie; tu ne partages pas les souffrances de tes parens; tu ne connois point les chagrins de l'amour, ni l'horreur d'un ami perfide.

Tu della patria
Non piangi i danni;
Non soffri i palpiti
Dei genitor;
Non sai quai siano
D'amor gli affani,
D'amico perfido
Non sai l'orror.

Tu n'as pas la triste réminiscence du passé, ni les sollicitudes que présente un avenir incertain.

La malinconica
Memoria acerba
Dei guai, che furono
Non provi ancor;
Nè sai i pericoli,
Che per te serba
Forse d'un barbaro
Fato il rigor.

Repose en paix, mon cher enfant! Puisses-tu acquérir des forces pour endurer les maux qui t'attendent! ou plutôt, puisses-tu acquérir assez de force d'esprit pour trouver le bonheur dans toi-même!

Riposa, o tenero
Dolce figliuolo;
Il Ciel concedati
Pieno vigor!
E calma placida
Possa tu solo
Trovar nell' intimo
Del tuo bel cuor!

A. Ganganelli, inter
Romanæ Arcadiæ Pastores Ornistus Falesius.

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* A late ingenious invention of Mr. Barnett of Birmingham, which, by a simple spring, may be converted from an elegant parasol, to a fan, a fire skreen, or shade for reading.—It may likewise be used as a parapluie, and paravent.

VICTORY IN CALABRIA.

London Gazette Extraordinary, Sept. 5, 1806.

Downing Street, September 4, 1806.—A dispatch has been this day received by the Rt. Hon. Wm. Windham, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Major-Gen. Sir John Stuart, commanding his Majesty's troops in Calabria, of which the following is a copy:

Camp on the Plain of Maida, July 6, 1806.

Sir, It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction that I have the honour of reporting to you, for the information of his Majesty, the particulars of an action, in which the French army quartered in this province has sustained a signal defeat by the troops under my command.—General Regnier, having been apprised of our disembarkation at St. Eufemia, appears to have made a rapid march from Reggio, uniting, as he advanced, his detached corps, for the purpose of attacking, and with his characteristic confidence, of defeating us.—On the afternoon of the 3d inst., I received intelligence that he had that day encamped near Maida, about ten miles distant from our position, that his force consisted at the moment of about 4000 infantry and 300 cavalry, together with 4 pieces of artillery, and that he was in expectation of being joined within a day or two by 3000 more troops who were marching after him in a second division.

I determined therefore to advance towards his position, and, having left 4 companies of Watteville's reg. under Maj. Fisher to protect the stores, and occupy a work which had been thrown up at our landing place, the body of the army marched the next morning according to the following detail.

Advanced Corps.—Lieut. Col. Kempt, with 2 four-pounders.—Light inf. battalion; Detachment royal Corsican rangers; Detachment royal Sicilian volunteers.

1st Brigade—Brig. Gen. Cole, with 3 four-pounders. Grenadier battalion; 27th regt.

2d Brigade—Brig. Gen. Ackland, with 3 four-pounders. 78th and 81st regt.

3d Brigade—Col. Oswald, with 2 four-pounders. 58th regt. Watteville's regt., 5 companies; and 20th regt. Lieut. Col. Ross, landed during the action.

Reserve of Artillery—Major Lemoine. 4 six-pounders and 2 howitzers.

Total.—Rank and file including royal artillery, 4795.

General Regnier was encamped on the side of a woody hill, below the village of Maida, sloping into the plain of St. Eufemia; his flanks were strengthened by a thick impervious underwood. The Amato, a river perfectly fordable, but of which the sides are extremely marshy, ran along his front; my approa h to him from the sea side (along the borders of which, I directed my march, until I had nearly turned his left) was across a spacious plain, which gave him every opportunity of minutely observing my movements. — After some loose firing of the flankers to cover the deployements of the two armies, by nine o'clock in the morning the opposing fronts were warmly engaged, when the prowess of the rival nations seemed now fairly to be at trial before the world, and the superiority was greatly and gloriously decided to be our own.—The corps which formed the right of the advanced line, was the battalion of light inf. commanded by Lieut. Col. Kempt, consisting of the light companies of the 20th, 27th, 35th, 58th, 61st, 81st, and Watteville's together with 150 chosen battalion men of the 35th regt. under Major Robinson. Directly opposed to them, was the favourite French regt. the 1re Légère. The two corps at the distance of about 100 yards fired reciprocally a few rounds, when, as if by mutual agreement, the firing was suspended, and in close compact order and awful silence, they advanced towards each other, until their bayonets began to cross. At this momentous crisis the enemy became appalled. They broke, and endeavoured to fly, but it was too late; they were overtaken with the most dreadful slaughter.—Brig. Gen. Ackland, whose brigade was immediately on the left of the light inf. with great spirit availed himself of this favorable moment to press instantly forward upon the corps in his front; the brave 78th regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Macleod, and the 81st regt. under Major Penderleath, both distinguished themselves on this occasion. The enemy fled with dismay and disorder before them, leaving the plain covered with their dead and wounded.—The enemy being thus completely discomfited on their left, began to make a new effort with their right, in the hopes of recovering the day. They were resisted most gallantly by the brigade under Brig. Gen. Cole. Nothing could shake the undaunted firmness of the grenadiers under Lieut. Col. O'Callaghan, and of the 27th regt. under Lieut. Col. Smith. The cavalry, successively repelled from before their front, made an effort to turn their left, when Lieut. Col. Ross, who had that morning landed from Messina with the 20th regt., and was coming up to the army during the action, having observed the movement, threw his regt. opportunely into a small cover upon their flank, and by a heavy and well directed fire entirely disconcerted this attempt.—This was the last feeble struggle of the enemy, who now, astonished and dismayed by the intrepidity with which they were assailed, began precipitately to retire, leaving the field covered with carnage. Above 700 bodies of their dead have been buried upon the ground.—The wounded and prisoners already in our hands (among which are Gen. Compère, and an aid-de-camp, the lieut. col. of the Swiss regt, and a long list of officers of different ranks) amount to above 1000. There are also above 1000 men left in Monteleone and the different posts between this and Reggio who have mostly notified their readiness to surrender, whenever a British force shall be sent to receive their submission, and to protect them from the fury of the people.—The peasantry are hourly bringing in fugitives, who dispersed in the woods and mountains after the battle. In short, never has the pride of our presumptuous enemy been more severely humbled, nor the superiority of the British troops more gloriously proved, than in the events of this memorable day.—His Majesty may, perhaps, still deign to appreciate more highly the achievements of this little army, when it is known that the second division which the enemy had been expecting had all joined

them the night before the action; no statement that I have heard of their numbers places them at a less calculation than 7000 men.—Our victorious infantry continued the pursuit of the routed enemy so long as they were able; but as the latter dispersed in every direction, and we were under the necessity of preserving our order, the trial of speed became unequal.—The total loss occasioned to the enemy by this conflict cannot be less than 4000 men. When I oppose to the above our own small comparative loss, as underneath detailed, his Majesty will, I hope, discern in the fact, the happy effects of that established discipline to which we owe the triumphs by which our army has been latterly so highly distinguished.—I am now beginning my march southward preparatory to my return to Sicily, for which station I shall re-embark with the army, as soon as his Sicilian Majesty shall have arranged a disposition of his own forces to secure those advantages which have been gained by the present expedition.—There seldom has happened an action in which the zeal and personal exertions of individuals were so imperiously called for as in the present: seldom an occasion where a general had a fairer opportunity of observing them.—The general officers, and those who commanded regts. will feel a stronger test of their merits in the circumstances that have been detailed of their conduct, than in any eulogium I could presume to pass upon them.—The 58th and Watteville's regt commanded by Lieut. Col. Johnston and Watteville, which formed the reserve, under Col. Oswald, were ably directed in their application to that essential duty.—The judgment and effect with which our artillery was directed by Major Lemoine, was, in our dearth of cavalry, of most essential use; and I have a pleasure in reporting the effective services of that valuable and distinguished corps.—To the several departments of the army, every acknowledgment is due; but to no officer, am I bound to express them so fully, on my part, as to Lieut. Col. Bunbury, the Deputy Quarter-Master-General, to whose zeal and activity, and able arrangements in the important branch of service which he directs, the army as well as myself are under every marked obligation.—From Cap. Tomlin, the acting head of the Adjutant-General's department, and from the officers of my own family, I have received much active assistance. Among the latter I am to mention Lieut. Col. Moore of the 23d light dragoons, who being in Sicily for his health at the time of our departure, solicited permission to accompany me on this expedition; he was wounded in the execution of my orders.—From the medical department under the direction of Mr. Grieves, the Deputy Inspector, I am to acknowledge much professional attention, the more so as their labours have been greatly accumulated by the number of wounded prisoners who have become equally with our own, the subjects of their care.

The scene of action was too far from the sea to enable us to derive any direct co-operation from the navy; but Adm. Sir Sidney Smith, who had arrived in the bay the evening before the action, had directed such a disposition of ships and gun-boats as would have greatly favoured us had events obliged us to retire. The solicitude however of every part of the navy to be of use to us, the promptitude with which the seamen hastened on shore with our supplies, their anxiety to assist our wounded, and the tenderness with which they treated them, would have been an affecting circumstance to observers even the most indifferent. To me it was particularly so.—Capt. Fellowes, of his Majesty's ship Apollo, has been specially attached to this expedition by the rear-admiral; and, in every circumstance of professional service, I beg leave to mention our grateful obligations to this officer, as well as to Capts. Cocket and Watson, agents of transports, who acted under his orders.—Capt. Bulkely, my Aide-de-Camp, who will have the honour of presenting this letter to you, has attended me throughout the whole of the services in the Mediterranean, and will therefore be able to give you every additional information on the subject of my present communication. I have the honour to be, &c. *J. Stuart*, Maj. Gen.

Total killed and wounded. 1 officer, 3 serjeants, 41 rank and file killed; 11 officers, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 261 rank and file wounded

Names of officers killed and wounded.

Killed. Lt. inf. batt.—Capt. M'Leane, 20th foot.

Wounded. Grenadier batt. Major Hammil, royal regt. of Malta.—Light inf. batt. Major Paulett, 44th foot, severely.—78th foot, 2d batt. Lieut. Col. M'Leod; Major D. Stuart; Captains D. M'Pherson and D. M'Gregor; Lieut. James M'Kay; Ensigns Colin M'Kenzie and Peter M'Gregor.—81st foot, 1st batt. Capt. Waterhouse; Lieut. and Adj Ginger.—Staff. Lieut. Col. Moore, 23d light dragoons, acting Aide-de-Camp to Major Gen. Sir John Stuart.

It was remarked by an old General of Frederic II. of Prussia, that a lost battle has a long tail! We do not attribute any great importance to this victory, in regard to the extent of country gained by it; or to the loss sustained by the enemy, compared with the facility with which he can replace equal forces: but it appears that infinite advantage may follow it by the spirit which it is calculated to infuse into our soldiery as demonstrating their superiority when opposed man to man: as leading them to a free use of the bayonet, as convincing them of the incalculable advantage arising from a high state of discipline; and as it will induce the enemy to respect the troops of a nation, which they will not find it quite so easy to subdue, as Gallic vanity might flatter itself. The lesson will not be lost on our volunteers; nor on Buonaparté's conscripts.

The following proclamations are at least as honourable to our national character for humanity, as the foregoing victory is to our bravery: but it appears that they did not induce the French to the forbearance of cruelty.

Proclamation. "Sir John Stuart, Knight of the Grand Imperial Order of the Greater Crescent, General and Commander in Chief of the troops of his Britannic Majesty, landed in Calabria.—Calabrians, I have landed among you a numerous corps of British troops; other debarkations will likewise be made on your coast. We come to aid your loyalty, and to deliver you from the oppression of the French, under which you groan. The standard of Ferdinand IV. is again unfurled

on your shores. Hasten to unite yourselves with us, and to gather around it. Hasten to re-establish the rights of your beneficent and legitimate sovereign. An usurper has dared to stain his throne of Naples, and has had the presumption to call you his subjects. Reflect on the wrongs and the injuries for which the tears of your suffering country flow. Recollect the insults and outrages to which your venerable parents, your wives, and your daughters are exposed. It now depends upon your own courage whether you shall obtain redress. I come among you only as your friend and deliverer. I ask merely quarters from you. I require no contributions; the provisions furnished shall be punctually paid. I shall provide you with arms and ammunition to be employed in your own defence, and whatever wants may arise among you, they shall be immediately supplied. Your laws and your customs shall be maintained; your holy religion and its ceremonies shall be honoured and respected.—From what has been experienced by your brethren in Sicily, you may judge of the rectitude of our conduct, and of our discipline. Your faithful countrymen, whom oppression had driven from among you, have returned with me to give you liberty. Repress your private animosities, be united among yourselves, and renounce all party spirit. I am not come to punish you for delusions which are past, but to guard you from them in future. None shall suffer except those who persist in error, and who shew a disposition to oppose us. All others shall be recompensed in proportion to the fidelity and the aid they afford. Those who have been misled shall, upon laying down their arms, receive pardon and protection,

"*J. Stuart,*"

"Head-quarters at St. Euphemia, July 1, 1806."

Proclamation.—"Sir John Stuart, Knight of the Grand Imperial Order of the Greater Crescent, General and Commander in Chief of the Troops of his Britannic Majesty landed in Calabria—"The British army under my command having, with the help of the Almighty, obtained a great and signal victory over the French army, commanded by General Regnier and having compelled the remains of the enemy's army to fly with terror and opprobrium before the victorious English troops, and to leave to us the entire possession of this province of Hither Calabria, I inform you, O Calabrians! by the present proclamation, of this happy success, and desire you to join with me in pursuing the common enemy, and in establishing among you the authority of your august and legitimate sovereign, Ferdinand IV. whose royal standard is once more happily planted with joy and glory among you.—I have already informed you in my former proclamation, that I wish for no contributions; all the provisions, forage, and other supplies which shall be furnished by you to the British army shall be paid for immediately. As a proof of your fidelity and attachment to your sovereign, I require you to give us all your assistance; and for that purpose arms and ammunition shall be furnished you. These, however, will not be given you to be used for your private vengeance, but to be employed against the common enemy. The British army has not come among you to afford you an opportunity for indulging in your private animosities, but to protect you and deliver you from French tyranny. Good order must be maintained. Those who shall unite themselves with us, and obey my orders, shall, notwithstanding any former connection with the enemy, be pardoned and protected. On the contrary, all those who, under any pretext whatsoever, shall refuse to give us their assistance, shall be punished with rigour. While I congratulate you on the fortunate success of our arms, I am anxious that humanity should accompany their progress. Above all, I charge you to treat the prisoners that may fall into your power well. I further command you to send out constantly parties of patroles, to collect the stragglers and wounded in your mountains and forests. For every prisoner you conduct in safety to the British army you shall be rewarded. I promise to give you six ducats for each private, and twenty ducats for each officer. "*J. Stuart,*"

"Head-quarters at Maida, July 7, 1806."

Proclamation. — Sir J. Stuart, Knight of the Grand Imperial Order of the Greater Crescent, and Commander in Chief of the Troops of his Britannic Majesty, landed in Calabria. — "I have been informed, that since the battle of the 4th inst. some of the persons attached to the French cause and supported by some detachments of their troops, have been guilty of the most atrocious enormities, in plundering the villages, and assassinating the inhabitants, under the pretext of punishing them for their demonstrations of attachment to the cause of their legitimate sovereign. I have also learned that the enemy, under the same pretext, has subjected the district of Cotrone to military chastisement; and that at the French head-quarters the same intention has been declared with respect to the whole of the country which they have occupied in their flight. Wherever the British army has advanced, submission has always been recompensed by protection. I have forbidden any animadversions to be cast upon past opinions. I have prohibited all private animosities, and to encourage the peasants to behave with humanity towards the French soldiers (who since their late defeat have been dispersed in the woods and mountains), I have offered a liberal reward for every prisoner who should be brought unhurt to the British camp, and by these means I have preserved the lives of many hundred men. In return for this, plunder and devastation have marked the retreat of the enemy; and it was a crime in the peasants to have witnessed the discomfiture and dishonour of his army. On this subject it therefore becomes necessary for me to appeal to the recollection of the French commanders, and to state, not only that many of their declared and known partizans are in my power, but that the signal success of the army under my command has placed in my hands, above three thousand prisoners. If, therefore, such violences are not put an end to, in future, I shall not only deem myself justified, but even compelled by my duty, to have recourse to the severe but indispensable law of reprisals. *J. Stuart.*"

"Head-quarters at Bagcaro, July 18, 1806."

A supplement to the Gazette dated Sept. 7, completes our information on this subject.

Cotrone, with all its stores, magazines, &c. and

600 troops (now prisoners) capitulated on Wednesday evening last, to the land and naval forces of his Britannic Majesty, under Lieut. Col. M'Leod, of the 78th regt., and Capt. Hoste, of his Majesty's frigate Amphion, who were assisted in their operations against that place, and upon the adjacent coasts, by the gun-boats of his Sicilian Majesty. Three hundred prisoners, who prove to be survivors of the wounded, after the action of the 4th ult. are already arrived in this fort. Gen. Regnier, who had endeavoured to hold his position, under much embarrassment for some time past, between Cotrone and Catanzaro, has retreated precipitately towards Taranto; and it was reported, when the transports left Cotrone, that he had been attacked by the Masse, and had lost 6 or 700 of his flying people.

By the surrender of Cotrone, and the retreat of both Gen. Verdier, and Gen. Regnier from Upper and Lower Calabria, those provinces are now restored to their legal sovereign.

The battle of Maida, upon the 4th of July, will long be recorded in this part of Europe, as a memorable proof of the superiority of British courage and discipline. Of the 9000 men which Gen. Regnier commanded in the Province of Calabria Ulterior, not more than 3000 are left to attempt their retreat towards Puglia; the remainder are all either killed, wounded, or made prisoners. Every fort along the coasts; all the depôts of stores, ammunition, and artillery, prepared for the attack of Sicily, are become the prey of the victors; and what perhaps may be considered as even of still more consequence than those advantages, an indelible impression is established of the superior bravery and discipline of the British troops. There is not, perhaps, to be found in the annals of military transactions, an enterprise prepared with more deliberate reflection, or executed with greater decision, promptitude, and success, than the late invasion of Calabria by Sir John Stuart.

The enemy's route from Cotrone has been marked by circumstances of the most cruel devastation. The village of Strongoli, with several others within our view, which he conceived hostile to his cause, have been ransacked and burnt to the ground.

CAPTURE OF BUENOS AYRES.

London Gazette Extraordinary. Sept. 13, 1806.

Downing Street, Sept. 13, 1806.—Dispatches of which the following are copies and extracts, have this day been received at the office of the Rt. Hon. Wm. Windham, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of State, from Major-General Beresford, commanding a detachment of his Majesty's troops in South America.

Fort of Buenos Ayres, July 2, 1806.

Sir,—I had the honor to communicate to you by my letter dated the 30th April, the circumstances of my arrival at St. Helena, and the result of the application to the hon. the governor of that place for troops.—The fleet sailed thence the 2d May, and after a most unexpected long passage made Cape St. Mary on the 8th June; his Majesty's ship Narcissus had been dispatched from the fleet the 27th May, and Sir Home Popham thought it right to proceed in her for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the navigation of the river, that no delay might occur in proceeding immediately on the arrival of the troops to such place as our information should induce us first to attack. I had sent captain Kennet of the Royal Engineers (not liking myself to leave the troops) in the Narcissus, to make such reconnoitring of the enemy's places on the river, as circumstances would admit; and to collect every possible information concerning them, and the strength of the enemy at the several places.—From fogs and baffling winds we did not meet the Narcissus until the 6th day after our arrival in the river, and I had then the satisfaction to see in company with her the Ocean transport, which had parted from us previous to our going to St. Helena. Sir H. Popham and myself immediately consulted whether it would be better first to attack the town of St. Philip of Monte-Video, or Buenos Ayres, the capital of the province; and after much reasoning, we determined to proceed against Buenos Ayres, which made it necessary to remove from the line of battle ships, the troops and marines, and such seamen as were incorporated with the latter, and others that had been practised to arms during the passage, into the transports, and his Majesty's ship Narcissus, which was effected on the 16th ult. and though then only about 90 miles from Buenos Ayres; still, though to his skill Sir H. Popham added the most persevering zeal and assiduity, yet from fogs, the intricacy of the navigation, and continual opposing winds, it was not until the 24th, at night, that we reached opposite to it. We found ourselves the next morning, about 8 miles from the Point of Quilmes, where I proposed landing, having been informed by an Englishman, who was pilot for the river, and who had been taken by the Narcissus out of a Portuguese vessel, that it was an excellent place, and an easy access from it into the country. As soon as the wind would permit, on the 25th Sir H. Popham took the shipping as near as it was possible for them to go; and at a convenient distance for disembarking, which was effected in the course of the afternoon and night, and without any opposition: the enemy remaining at the village of Reduction, on a height about 2 miles from us in our front; the whole intermediate space, as well as to the right and left, being a perfect flat; but my guide informed me that though in winter it was impassable, it was then very practicable, and easy for guns to pass.—It was 11 o'clock in the morning of 26th, before I could move off my ground, and the enemy could, from his position, have counted every man I had. He was drawn up along the brow of a hill, on which was the village of Reduction, which covered his right flank, and his force consisted principally of cavalry, (I have been since informed 2000) with 8 field pieces. The nature of the ground was such, that I was under the necessity of going directly to his front; and to make my line, as much as I could, equal to his, I formed all the troops into one line, except the St. Helena infantry of 150 men, which I formed 120 yards in the rear, with 2 field pieces, with orders to make face to the right or left, as either of our flanks should be threatened by his cavalry. I had 2 six-pdrs. on each flank, and 2 howitzers in the centre of the first line. In this order I advanced against the enemy, and after we had got within range of his guns, a tongue of swamp crossed our

front, and obliged me to halt whilst the guns took a small circuit to cross, and which was scarcely performed when the enemy opened their field-pieces on us, at first well pointed, but as we advanced at a very quick rate, in spite of the boggy ground that very soon obliged us to leave all our guns behind, his fire did us but little injury. The 71st reg. reaching the bottom of the heights in a pretty good line, seconded by the marine battalion, the enemy would not wait their nearer approach, but retired from the brow of the hill, which our troops gaining, and commencing a fire of small arms, he fled with precipitation, leaving to us 4 field-pieces and 1 tumbril, and we saw nothing more of him that day.—I halted 2 hours on the field to rest the troops, and to make arrangements for taking with us the enemy's guns and our own, which had now, by the exertions of capt. Donnelly, of his Majesty's ship Narcissus, been extricated from the bog. He had accidentally landed, and accompanied the troops on seeing them advance to the enemy, and I am much indebted to him for his voluntary assistance.—I then marched in hopes of preventing the destruction of the bridge over the Rio Chuelo, a river at this season of the year not fordable, and which lay between us and the city; distant from it about 3 miles, and 8 from our then situation; and though I used every diligence, I had the mortification to see it in flames long before I could reach it. I halted the troops for the night a mile from it, and pushed on 3 companies of the 71st, under lieut. col. Pack, with 2 howitzers, to the bridge, to endeavour to prevent its total destruction. I accompanied this detachment, but on reaching the bridge found it entirely consumed; and as the enemy during the night was heard bringing down guns, I withdrew the detachment before light, as their position was thought too open and exposed to the enemy's fire, who had at 9 o'clock, on hearing some of our soldiers go to the river to get water, opened a fire from their guns, and a considerable line of infantry.—As soon as it was light I sent capt. Kennet of the engineers to reconnoitre the sides of the river, and found that on our side we had little or no cover to protect us, whilst the enemy were drawn up behind hedges, houses, and in the shipping on the opposite bank, the river not 30 yards wide. As our situation and circumstances could not admit of the least delay, I determined to force the passage, and for that purpose ordered down the field-pieces, which, with the addition of those taken from the enemy the day before, were 11 (one I had spiked and left, not being able to bring it off), to the water's edge, and ordered the inf. to remain in the rear, under cover, except the lt. comp. and grenadiers of the 71st. As our guns approached, the enemy opened a very ill directed fire from great guns and musquetry; the former soon ceased after our fire opened, the latter was kept up for more than half an hour, but though close to us, did us but little or no injury, so ill was it directed. We then found means, by boats and rafts, to cross a few men over the Rio Chuelo, and on ordering all fire to cease, the little of that remained ceased also.—The troops which opposed us during these 2 days appear to have been almost entirely provincial, with a considerable proportion of veteran officers. The numbers that were assembled to dispute our passage of the river, I have been since informed, were about 2000 inf. I had no reason from their fire to suppose their numbers so great, the opposition was so very feeble; the only difficulty was the crossing the river to get at them.—I cannot omit reporting to you that I had the most just cause to be satisfied with the conduct of every officer, and all the troops under my command; to lieut. col. Pack, of the 71st, every praise is due, as well as to that excellent regt. The batt. of marines, commanded by capt. King of the Royal Navy, not only behaved with the utmost good conduct, but with a discipline in the field much beyond what could have been expected, though every exertion to effect it had been used by commodore Sir H. Popham, and every officer of the Royal Navy during the passage.

A corps of seamen, who had been drilled to small arms, were also landed; they were between 80 and 90 in number, and I was under the necessity of attaching them to draw the guns, which they did with a cheerfulness and zeal that did them great credit; and I was under great obligation to capt. King for his activity in preparing rafts, boats, &c. to pass the Rio Chuelo.—Lieut. col. Lane, and the St. Helena troops, also merit my thanks for their good conduct; as does capt. Ogilvie, commanding the artillery, for the manner in which the guns were conducted and served. Capt. Kennett of the Royal Engineers, was particularly serviceable by his intelligence and zeal; as were the hon. major Deane, my brig. major, and the hon. ensign Gordon, 3d Guards, my aide-de-camp.—By 11 o'clock a. m. I had got some guns and the greatest part of the troops across the river, and seeing no symptoms of further opposition, and learning that the troops in general had deserted the city, motives of humanity induced me to send, by the hon. ens. Gordon, a summons to the governor to deliver to me the city and fortress, that the excesses and calamities which would most probably occur if the troops entered in a hostile manner might be avoided; informing him that the British character would insure to them the exercise of their religion, and protection to their persons and all private property. He returned to me with an officer to ask some hours to draw up conditions: but could not consent to delay my march, which I commenced as soon as the whole had crossed the Rio Chuelo; and, on arriving near the city, an officer from the governor again met me with a number of conditions to which I had not then time to attend; but said I would confirm by writing what I had promised, when in possession of the city, and the terms granted and signed by Sir H. Popham and myself I have the honour to annex.—I also transmit a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, 26th and 27th June, as well as the return of the ordnance taken.—I cannot conclude without assuring you of the unwearied zeal and assiduity of commodore Sir H. Popham, in whatever could contribute to the success of this expedition, and of the cordial co-operation and great assistance which I have received from him.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. C. Beresford, Maj. Gen.

Maj. Gen. Sir D. Baird, commanding in Chief, &c. &c.

State of the troops under the command of Maj. Gen. Beresford, at the Point de Quilmes, 26th June, 1806.

1 Major-Gen.; 1 Major of Brig.; 1 Aide-de-Camp; 1 Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen.; 1 Assist. Commissary; 1 Surgeon and 1 Assist. (of the staff); 1 Capt.; 3 Lieuts.; 4 Midshipmen; (Royal Navy); 2 Lieut. Cols:; 2 Majors; 15 Capts.; 20 Lieuts.; 7 Ensigns; 1 Paymaster: 1 Adjutant; 1 Quart. Mast.; 2 Surgeons; 4 Assist. Surg.; 72 Sergeants, 27 Drums.; 1466 effective Rank and File; 16 effect. Horses; 1 Wheeler, 1 Collar Maker, 4 Artificers, 2 Five inch howitzers, 4 lt. 6-pdrs. and 2 lit. 3 pdrs.

Terms granted to the Inhabitants of Buenos Ayres and its Dependencies by the Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Forces, by Land and Sea.

ART. I. The troops belonging to his Catholic Majesty, who were in the town at the time of the entry of the British troops, shall be allowed to meet in the fortress of Buenos Ayres, march out of the Fort with all the honours of war, and shall then lay down their arms, and become prisoners of war, but such officers as are natives of South America, or married with natives of the country, or regularly domiciliated, shall be at liberty to continue here, so long as they behave themselves as becometh good subjects and citizens, taking the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, or proceed to Great Britain with regular passports, having previously passed their parole of honor, not to serve until they are regularly exchanged. II. All bona fide private property, whether belonging to the civil or military servants of the late government, to the magistrates, burghers, and inhabitants of the town of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies, to the illustrious the bishop, the clergy, to the churches, monasteries, colleges, foundations, and other public institutions of that kind, shall remain free and unmolested.—— III. All persons of every description belonging to this city and its dependencies, shall receive every protection from the Brit. govt. and they shall not be obliged to bear arms against his Catholic Maj.; nor shall any person whatever in the city or its dependencies take up arms, or otherwise act inimically to his Majesty's troops or govt.—IV. The cabildo, magistrates, burghers, and inhabitants, shall preserve all their rights and privileges which they have enjoyed hitherto, and shall continue in full and free exercise of their legal functions both civil and criminal, under all the respect and protection that can be afforded them by his Majesty's govt. until his Majesty's pleasure is known.—V. The public archives of the town shall receive every protection from his Brit. Majesty's govt.—VI. The different taxes and duties levied by the magistrates to remain for the present, and to be collected by them in the same manner, and applied to the same purpose as heretofore, for the general good of the city, until his Majesty's pleasure is known.—VII. Every protection shall be given to the full and free exercise of the Holy Catholic religion, and all respect shewn to the most illustrious the bishop and all the holy clergy.—VIII. The ecclesiastical court shall continue in the full and free exercise of all its functions, to be precisely on the same footing as it was heretofore. IX. The coasting vessels in the river will be given up to their owners, according to a proclamation issued the 30th ult. X. All public property of every description belonging to the enemies of his Brit. Maj. shall be faithfully delivered up to the captors; and as the commanders in chief bind themselves to see the fulfilment of all the preceding articles for the benefit of South America, so do the cabildo and magistrates bind themselves to see that this last article is faithfully and honourably complied with.

Given under our hands and seals, in the Fortress of Buenos Ayres, July 2, 1806.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD, Maj. Gen.
HOME POPHAM, Commodore, commanding in Chief.
JOS. IGN. DE LA QUINTANA, Gov. and Brigadier of Dragoons.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Arms captured at Buenos Ayres, and its Dependencies.

Iron Ordnance.—7 18-pdrs., 1 12-pdr., 8 9-pdrs 15 6-pdrs. 6 4-pdrs., 8 3-pdrs.

Brass Ordnance.——1 32-pdr., 2 12-pdrs., 2 9-pdrs., 2 6-pdrs., 6 4-pdrs., 3 3-pdrs., 16 2-inch 4 1-pdr., 1 9 and ½ inch mortar, 3 5½ inch mortars, 1 6 inch howitzer.

550 whole barrels of powder; 2064 muskets with bayonets; 616 carbines, 4079 pistols, 31 musketoons, 1208 swords.

Since the above return was sent to Major Gen. Sir D. Baird, the following guns, left by the Viceroy in his flight, have been taken, and arms, &c. received:

Brass Ordnance.—3 4-pdrs, 3 2-pdrs., and 1 6-inch howitzer; 139 muskets with bayonets, 71 muskets without bayonets, 85 pouches, 39 swords.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on 26th and 27th June.—1 killed, 12 wounded, and 1 missing.

Names of Officers.—Capt. Le Blanc, 71st reg. shot in the leg; since amputated above the knee.—— Assist. Surgeon Halliday, St. Helena regiment, missing.

Extract of a Letter from Major-Gen. Beresford to the Rt. Hon. Lord Castlereagh, dated Fort of Buenos Ayres, 11th July, 1806.

I trust the conduct adopted towards the people here has had its full effect, in impressing upon their minds, the honour, generosity, and humanity of the British character. His Majesty's ministers will see by the detail of our proceedings that, after the army had passed the Rio Chuelo, the City of Buenos Ayres remained at our mercy, and that, in fact, the only conditions on which I entered were such as I pleased to offer, and which humanity and a regard to our national character would naturally induce me to give under any circumstances. However, to quiet the minds of the inhabitants, we not only consented to put in writing my promises, but acceded to many conditions not expected by them; and, contrary to direct stipulation, gave up to the proprietors all the coasting vessels captured, with their cargoes, the value of which amounted to 1,500,000 dollars, and, which being done with the views already exposed, will, I trust, meet with his Majesty's approbation.——I have the honour to inform his Majesty's ministers, that I had detached Capt. Arbuthnot, of the 20th lt. dragoons, on the 3d instant, with a party consisting of 7 dragoons, and 20 infantry, (the whole mounted) to a place call-

ed Luxan, 50 miles distant. My principal object was to have the country reconnoitred, and to see what were the dispositions of the inhabitants; but with the avowed object of escorting back some of the treasure which had been taken from here, and to prevent its following the Viceroy, which I had reason to suspect was intended, though it was said to be all private property; and, in which case, we had declared, if brought back, it should be given to its owners, if of this city.—Capt. Arbuthnot returned last night; and I am glad to say with information of a pleasing nature; for your lordship will see, by this detachment passing so easily through the country, that whatever their present inclinations may be, there is no very great danger from any hostile intentions against us: and Capt. Arbuthnot reports rather favourably of the general dispositions of the people. The country to Luxan, as I have already represented, in general the whole of it, is a perfect flat and the view of the horizon obstructed by nothing but the immense herds of horses and cattle; but principally horned cattle.

Luxan is situated on a river of the same name, and where there is a bridge over it, and the route leading to all the interior provinces, and I rather think it will be adviseable on many accounts that I possess myself of it, which I can do by a small detachment Much of the treasure was caught actually going to Cordova, and the rest, but for the opportune arrival of the party, would have been pillaged.——The waggons conveying this treasure may be expected here to-morrow. Those with the Royal Treasure, and that of the Phillippine Company, arrived some time since, and is already embarked.——The Hon. Major Deane, who is the bearer of these dispatches, will give any further information to his Majesty's ministers that they may desire; and I beg to recommend him as an officer deserving of any mark of favour that his Majesty may be graciously pleased to bestow on him.

PROCLAMATION *by Major Gen. Beresford.*

The town of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies being now subject to his Brit. Majesty by the energy of his Majesty's arms, the Major-Gen. with a view of establishing a perfect confidence in the liberality and justice of his Majesty's govt., and quieting the minds of all the inhabitants who are now in the city, or who from the apprehension of the general casualties of war may have quitted it, thinks it necessary to proclaim without a moment's loss of time, that it is his Majesty's most gracious intention, that the people of Buenos Ayres, and such other provinces in the Rio de la Plata, as may eventually come under his protection, shall enjoy the full and free exercise of their religion, and that every respect shall be shewn to its holy ministers.——That the courts of justice shall continue the exercise of their functions in all cases of civil or criminal procedure, with such references to the Major Gen. as were had to the Viceroy on former occasions, and the Maj. Gen. pledges himself, that as far as depends on him every thing shall be done to bring those processes to an immediate and just issue.—All private property of every description shall receive the most ample protection, and whatever may be required by the troops, either of provisions or other articles, shall be immediately paid for at such prices as may be fixed on by the Cabildo.—The Maj. Gen. therefore calls upon the most illustrious bishop, his coadjutors, and all ecclesiastical orders, foundations, colleges, heads of corporate bodies, mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, to explain to the inhabitants in general that they are ever to be protected in their religion and property; and until the pleasure of his Brit. Majesty is known, they are to be governed by their own municipal laws.——The Maj. Gen. thinks it necessary to acquaint the general and commercial interest of the country, that it is his Majesty's most gracious intention that a free trade shall be opened and permitted to South America, similar to that enjoyed by all others of his Majesty's colonies, particularly the Island of Trinidada, whose inhabitants have felt peculiar benefits from being under the govt. of a sovereign powerful enough to protect them from any insult, and generous enough to give them such commercial advantages as they could not enjoy under the administration of any other country.——With the promise of such rigid protection to the established religion of the country and the exercise of its civil laws, the Maj Gen. trusts that all good citizens will unite with him in their exertions to keep the town quiet and peaceable, as they may now enjoy a free trade, and all the advantages of a commercial intercourse with Great Britain, where no oppression exists, and which he understands has been the only thing wanting by the rich provinces of Buenos Ayres, and the inhabitants of South America in general, to make it the most prosperous country in the world.—The Maj. Gen. has now only to call upon the magistrates to send to the different farmers in the country, and induce them to bring into the markets provisions and vegetables of every description, for which they shall be immediately paid, and any complaints which may be made shall be redressed without delay.——It having been represented to the Maj. Gen. that some of the existing duties bear too hard on the enterprize of commerce, he has determined to take the earliest opportunity of informing himself on that subject, from the best commercial authorities, and he will then make such reductions in the overbearing duties as may seem most conducive to the interest of the country, until the pleasure of his Brit. Maj. is known ——W.C. BERESFORD, Maj. Gen. and Lieut. Gov.

PROCLAMATION. *By the Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Forces by Land and Sea.*

Although the laws of war give all ships, barges, vessels, boats, and craft of every description in harbours, rivers, and creeks, to the captors, yet the Commanders in Chief of his Brit. Majesty's forces by land and sea feeling that such captures will distress the owners of small vessels, as they may be the only means by which they gain their livelihood, and anxiously wishing to give every encouragement to real industry, and every accommodation to the inhabitants of South America, do by this proclamation give up all such small vessels as shall appear to be really vessels carrying on the coasting trade of the river. And they at the same time call upon all the owners of those vessels, and the inhabitants in general, to see that no imposition is practised on the captors by the vessels claiming this act of grace, that are not intitled to it. The captors trust they merit this attention

from their liberal conduct to the inhabitants of South America, and their desire to do every thing in their power to promote the happiness of the country.—The description of vessels included in this proclamation, are to be named by Capt. Lajuno', and Capt. Thompson, Capt. of the port.—W. C. Beresford. Home Popham.

Extract of a Dispatch from Maj. Gen. Beresford, 16th July, 1806.

I am now able to transmit nearly an account of the money which has been received as prize under the terms of my agreement with the acting governor of the place, previous to my entering the town. The statement shews the various departments and public bodies whence the sums forming the total have been derived, the sum of 1,080,208 dollars is going home in his Majesty's ship Narcissus, and Sir Home Popham and myself have thought it right to reserve here for the exigencies of the army and navy a considerable sum; and for the purpose of keeping down the exchange on bills drawn by the respective services and which would otherwise bring the dollar to an enormous price.

It is estimated that the merchandize in the King's stores, principally Jesuit's Bark and Quicksilver, and which is in the Phillippine Company's stores, with the little that is retained of floating property, will amount, if it can be disposed of, to between 2 & 3,000,000 dollars. Of the bullion delivered in, some is claimed as private property, and which shall be delivered in the same spirit of liberality with which, we trust, it will be considered we have acted here. The 61,790 dollars were yesterday delivered to the Consulada, on their assurance only that it belonged to the people of this town, and they have a claim upon 40 or 50,000 more, which will be settled this day.

Embarked on board his Majesty's Ship Narcissus.

	Dollars.
Royal Treasure; by Mr. Casamajor -	208,519
Phillippine Company; ditto - -	108,000
Post Office; ditto - - - -	56,872
Tobacco Administration; ditto -	94,323
Custom House; ditto - - -	57,000
Agent of Phil ippine Company - -	100,000
114 Skins, each 3000 dollars; brought back from Luxan by Capt. Arbuthnot's Party - - - - - -	342,000
2 Boxes; ditto - - - - -	5,932
Gold Bar; ditto - - - -	562
71 Ingots of Silver; ditto - -	113,000
	1,086,208

Remains in the Treasury.

Agent of Philippine Company - -	30,000
Consulada; brought back from Luxan by Capt. Arbuthnot's Party - -	61,790
32½ Linen Bags; ditto - - -	32,500
38 Boxes; brought back from Luxan by Capt. Arbuthnot - - -	76,000
Box found in the House of a Priest -	4,825
	205,115
Embarked on board the Narcissus -	1,086 208
Remains in the Treasury - -	205,115
Total	1,291,323

Admiralty Office, September 18, 1806.

Captain Donnelly, of his Majesty's ship Narcissus, arrived last night at this office with a dispatch from Commodore Sir Home Popham, Knt. addressed to William Marsden, Esq. of which the following is a copy:

Narcissus, off Buenos Ayres,
Sir, *July* 6, 1806.

In the letter which I had the honour to address you from St. Helena, April 30, I fully explained, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the motives that induced me to press so strongly the urgency and expediency of undertaking an expedition against the enemy's settlements in the Rio de la Plata.

I have therefore only to give you a short detail of the proceedings of the squadron; previously congratulating their lordships on his Majesty's forces being in full possession of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies; the capital of one of the richest and most extensive provinces of South America.

To the commerce of Great Britain it exhibits peculiar advantages, as well as to the active industry of her manufacturing towns. And when I venture in addition to assure their lordships of the extreme healthiness of the climate, I trust I only hold out a consolation that the friends of every person employed on this expedition are justly entitled to, and which I am satisfied will be equally gratifying to the feelings of every British subject.

As I considered it an object of material consequence to obtain the earliest local information in the river, I placed the squadron under the direction of Capt. Rowley May 27, and preceded it in the Narcissus for that purpose.

On the 8th ult. we anchored near the Island of Flores; and, after passing Monte Video the following day, we detained a Portuguese schooner, by whom the intelligence we had formerly received was generally confirmed. On the 11th we fell in with the Encounter and Ocean Transport near the South Coast of the River; and on the 13th we joined the squadron.

It was immediately determined to attack the capital; and no time was lost in removing the marine battalion to the Narcissus, the Encounter, and the transports, for the purpose of proceeding to Buenos Ayres, while the Diadem blockaded the Port of Monte-Video, and the Raisonable, and Diomede, by way of demonstration, cruized near Maldonado and other assailable points.

Our progress up the river was very much retarded by the shoalness of the water, adverse winds, and currents, continual fogs, and the great inaccuracy of the charts; but by the unremitting, and laborious exertions of the officers and men I had the honour to command, these difficulties were surmounted, and the squadron anchored on the afternoon of the 25th off Point Quelmes à Pouichin, about twelve miles from Buenos Ayres.

As it was impossible for the Narcissus to approach the shore on account of the shoalness of the water, the Encounter was run in so close as to take the ground, the more effectually to cover the debarkation of the army in case of necessity: the whole however was landed in the coutse of the evening without the least opposition; consisting of the detachment of his Majesty's troops, from the Cape, and that from St. Helena, with

the marine battalion under the orders of Capt. King, of his Majesty's ship Diadem, which was composed of the marines of the squadron augmented by the incorporation of some seamen, and three companies of royal blues from the same source of enterprize, which had been regularly trained for that duty, and dressed in an appropriate uniform.

The enemy was posted at the village of Reduction, which was on an eminence about two miles from the beach, with the appearance of a fine plain between the two armies, which however proved on the following morning to be only a morass in a high state of verdure.

This in some measure checked our advance, nor did the enemy open his field train till the troops were nearly in the middle of the swamp, from whence he thought it was impossible for them to be extricated.

The able and excellent disposition of Gen. Beresford, and the intrepidity of his army, very soon however satisfied the enemy, that his only safety was in a precipitate retreat, for we had the satisfaction of seeing from the ships near four thousand Spanish cavalry flying in every direction, leaving their artillery behind them, while our troops were ascending the hill with that coolness and courage, which has on every occasion marked the character of a British soldier, and has been exemplified in proportion to the difficulties and dangers by which he was opposed.

I have probably trespassed on a line that does not immediately belong to me, but I could not resist the gratification of relating to their lordships what I saw; assuring myself, at the same time, they will be convinced, if the enemy had given the squadron an equal opportunity, I should have had the pleasing duty of reporting an honourable issue to the effect of their eminent zeal and exertions.

On the 27th, in the morning, we saw some firing near the banks of the river Chuelo, but it blew so hard that it was totally impracticable to have any communication with the shore during that day.

Early on the 28th, a royal salute was fired from the castle of Buenos Ayres in honour of his Majesty's colours being hoisted in South America, and instantly returned by the ships lying off the town

I now consider it to be a proper moment for acknowledging in terms of the sincerest gratitude, my high sense of the zealous and animated conduct of every officer and man in the squadron which I have the extraordinary good fortune to command.

Capt. Rowley, with Capt. Edmonds under his orders, continued as long as the weather would permit an advantageous demonstration off Maldonado.

Capt. Donnelly, who did me the favour of requesting I would go up the river in the Narcissus, and to whom, from his rank, no specific service could be assigned in our small scale of operations, applied himself in every occasion where he could promote the objects of the expedition:—and, as he is charged with this dispatch, I take the liberty of recommending him to their lordships' protection, under a full conviction they will obtain, through him, every information which they have a right to expect from an officer of great intelligence and long meritorious service.

I consider Capt. King, with the officers of the marine batt. so completely under the report of Gen. Beresford that I shall only state to their lordships my extreme satisfaction on hearing personally from the General how highly he appreciated every part of their conduct, particularly the celerity with which they transported the artillery and troops across the Rio Chuelo after the bridge was burnt by the enemy.

Lieut. Talbot of the encounter manifested great zeal in every instance where it was necessary to call on him; Lieut. Groves of the Diadem was also very active in landing the ordnance and ordnance stores, and I think it highly proper to state to their lordships that the masters and crews of the different transports behaved with great attention during the whole of this service.

I inclose a copy of the terms granted to the inhabitants after the capture of the city, by which their lordships will see that the coasting vessels in the river, supposed with their cargoes to amount to 1,500,000 dollars, were restored to the proprietors; for an early record to the country of the great liberality of his Majesty's government.

I have the honour to be, &c. *Home Popham.*

I have sent Lieut Groves to take possession of Ensenada de Baragon, a port to the eastward of Buenos Ayres, where I understand there are two gun-vessels and two merchant ships. *H. P.*

We understand that a vessel ready freighted, and cleared, chiefly laden with articles of wearing apparel, had been lying 3 weeks in one of the outports, in expectation of the success of the expedition sent against Buenos Ayres; and in order to take instant advantage of this important capture.

In less than 3 days after the Gazette was published, at least 9 vessels were posted up in the Royal Exchange, for immediate dispatch to this new region of mercantile speculation.

Sir Home Popham has addressed an interesting letter to the mayors, &c. of several manufacturing towns. It describes Buenos Ayres, as containing 70,000 inhabitants who are exceedingly in want of goods of British manufacture. It enumerates the productions of that country; indigo, tobacco, Vigogna wool, cotton, tyger skins, seal skins, copperas, figs, dried tongues, beef and hams, saffron, cochineal, cocoa, hemp, hair, wheat, gums, drugs, gold, silver, and precious stones: besides hides and tallow, its grand staple commodities. It encourages the manufacturers in general to avail themselves eagerly of the opening of this new channel for the sale of their commodities.

An order of his Majesty in council has been published in the London Gazette Sept. 20th dated from the Queen's Palace, Sept. 17, 1806, authorising a trade or commerce with Buenos Ayres and its dependencies, on the same terms as with our other Trans-Atlantic possessions. The same order confirms the regulation established by Sir H. Popham, and Gen. Beresford for the reduction of the former duties on imports from 34½, to 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*. The operation of this judicious regulation will give the natives all the European productions, at one-fourth less price than they heretofore paid for them. Slaves are totally prohibited.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

FRONTIERS OF CHINA.

Vaccination, &c. Portable Medicine Chests.

Mr. Rehmann, physician to his Serene Highness the Prince of Furstemberg, has lately received a letter from his son, physician to the Russian embassy in China. This letter is dated from Kiachta, on the frontiers of China, 14th October, 1805. Mr. Rehmann, jun. writes, that he has vaccinated a great number of the children of the mogols. "They still retain," says he, "the simple manners and morals of their ancestors. They live under tents, still use the bow, and shoot their arrows with such dexterity, that in a chace with the suite of the Russian ambassador, they killed six times more game than the latter did, although they carried very good fowling-pieces and rifle-guns."— Mr. Rehmann writes also, that he has discovered in Tibet a small portable selection of medicines, which may be of great service. It consists of sixty pieces, very elegantly wrapped up in paper: it comprises some remedies used in Europe, but a greater number of which the botanists attached to the embassy had no knowledge. Among them are some small sorts of fruits, or walnuts, with chemical preparations. Mr. Rehmann has presented a list of them, translated from the original Tangut. He intends to bring home with him some of these little pharmacopeias, which are very common among the Bucharese: he assures his father, that in consequence of the measures he has employed, vaccination is now propagated from Jekutzh as far as Jakutsh and Ochotzk, and consequently from England to the remotest extremity of the northern part of the globe. He is in hopes of bringing with him some valuable Chinese works for the library of his Serene Highness the Prince of Furstemberg.

FRANCE.

Zebra, breed of.

The difficulties which attend the attempt to procure a breed from the female zebra, are reported to have been obviated at Paris, in the Jardin des Plantes, without having recourse to the expedient of painting a male ass, in stripes like herself, which was adopted in England. It is understood that the zebra is pregnant.

Chrystal flute.

The conservatorium of music at Paris has tried a flute, made of crystal by M. Laurent, and found that it has a clear fine tone.

Greek classics, by modern Greeks.

Two Greek brothers in Paris, of the name of Zozima, have set apart a considerable sum of money for the establishment of a library of the Greek classics, from Homer to the Ptolemys. A learned Greek, of the name of Coray, will edit the works, which are to be printed by Didot, on a new letter. The library is intended for such of their countrymen who may learn the antient Greek; they will be presented gratis to industrious scholars and active teachers, and such as may purchase copies for the purpose of giving away, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. on the purchase of ten copies.

Medal of Vespasian, in gold.

In the commune of Rouede, department of Lot and Garonne, as a labouring man was ploughing his field, he found a gold medal of the value of 19 francs, perfectly struck, and in a high state of preservation. On one side is seen a very good head of Vespasian, with these words: Imp. Cæs. Vespasianus. Aug. On the other side is represented a woman sitting in a mournful posture, chained to a palm tree, with her hands tied behind her back. On the exergue is the word Judea.

Indigo naturalized in Europe.

A proces-verbal of the municipality of Lille, department of Vaucluse, has confirmed the success of a plantation of indigo, executed upon a large scale, and in an open field, part of the estate called Gluvinel, the property of Mr. Icard de Bataglini. It is stated in the proces-verbal, that after a scrupulous examination of the indigo produced, the commissaries were of opinion that this precious plant would be naturalized in the department, and become, at some future period, one of its principal sources of opulence. The mayor, in the name of his constituents, and likewise the commissaries, have addressed their heartfelt acknowledgment and thanks to Mr. Icard de Bataglini.

Cotton naturalized in Europe.

On some of the heaths (landes) of France, M. Louis Dupoy, a colonist of St. Domingo, at present comptroller of the customs at Dax, has succeeded in the introduction of cotton. He escaped from the severity of Dessalines, in an American vessel, to New Orleans, and thinking, very rationally, that the cotton which was cultivated very successfully in Louisiana, might be naturalized in the southern provinces of France, he provided himself with seeds proper for the experiment; which he distributed among the members of the society of agriculturists. His expectations have succeeded; very fine cotton has been produced, and the pods have attained to perfect maturity. These experiments are to be repeated; and if it can be naturalized and habituated to the climate on the landes, there can be no doubt but that this valuable plant may succeed still better in the southern provinces of France.

Inland navigation.

The establishment of a canal, which bringing the Rhone and Rhine together, will join the North Sea to the Mediterranean, is now in contemplation. This canal, which is to take its name from Buonaparte, will cross

the department of the Jura, Doubs, and Upper and Lower Rhine, through an extent of 71 leagues: it will open an internal navigation from one extremity of France to the other, which must contribute to give a new impulse and direction to commerce. In consequence of this extensive plan, and with the aid of the canals of the south, of the centre, and of the cote-d'or, which all unite, a free communication will soon be established internally between the seas and rivers of France, between its capital and its numerous cities, and will extend abroad to a great part of Holland, Germany, and Switzerland. This canal will promote a safe and easy exchange of the natural and artificial productions of the south and east, with those of the north, those of Marseilles, to and from Amsterdam, without danger of any kind of damage from bad weather at sea, or from the enemy. By means of this conveniency Lyons, Strasburgh, Mentz, and Cologne, will become places of rendezvous for profitable commercial operations. One of the laws lately decreed, appoints the funds, and provides for the expences, which are still wanted for the completion of this great and important enterprise, estimated at 14 millions. The discourse pronounced on the occasion, in a meeting of the legislative body, by M. Koch, member of the tribunate, contains an historical account of this project, which was first suggested under the reigns of the ancient Cæsars. The advantage which not only France, but Europe, will derive from its execution, are enumerated with great exactness, propriety, and precision. He invites also the new sovereigns of Germany to exert their utmost endeavours in advancing the execution of the canal which is to join the Rhine to the Danube, which, with that of the present canal, will form the communication of the greatest magnitude that ever existed, and connect all the commercial operations of the European states, when at peace.

Vaccination on men and on animals.—The rot abated, by inoculation, in sheep.

The central committee for the examination of the cow-pox, have made, on the 12th of July, their report of the experiments that have been tried in France during the year 13, for the propagation of vaccination, before the society established by the minister of the interior. The result proves to be, that the number of people who have been inoculated in the course of the year 13, in 42 departments, the prefects of which have sent in their returns, amounts to 125,992, which would make about 400,000 for the whole country; and admitting that, as in the year 10, the number of births amounted to 4,083,157, it will follow that at least one third of the children born in the years 13 and 14, have been inoculated with the cow-pox.

Numerous experiments have been tried to ascertain the preservative effects of vaccination; and whether the former inoculation for the small pox was tried on those who had been vaccinated, or an intimate and habitual intercourse was established between them and patients under the small pox; whether during the return of this last epidemical disease those who had been vaccinated were exposed to the infection; whether, in fine, the three experiments had been tried on the said individuals, yet the small pox has had no influence upon those who had gone through the regular process of vaccination. One of the most important results of the report of the committee is the certainty of the progressive diminution of deaths in those places where vaccination has been introduced, and an increase in the number of deaths in other places where the practice of it has been neglected. The returns sent by some of the prefects are indeed deserving of particular notice and attention; and if the alarming account of those individuals, who have died of the small pox, be compared to the number of those who are attacked with that disease, we shall, as it were, be mathematically convinced of the utility of adopting the new mode of inoculating.

The inquiries which the central committee was directed to make, have not been limited to the human species; they have endeavoured to resolve the important question, whether the vaccine inoculation administered to the sheep would not be a preventative against the rot: the experiments tried at Goussainville, on the beautiful flock of Spanish sheep belonging to M. Brunard, a farmer at Sarcelles, and afterwards at Paris, but on too small a number of animals, although crowned with success, have appeared to them too trifling an argument for deciding the question in the affirmative, and the rather, as similar experiments tried at Versailles, by the Agricultural Society, had been productive of quite contrary effects. The committee, therefore, have thought proper to try new experiments on a greater number of animals; but notwithstanding their most ardent wishes to have vaccination practised upon all sorts of cattle, yet they are conscious, that since the infection of the rot had been formerly diminished by means of its being inoculated on the beasts, this last method still deserved being recommended in preference to vaccination. It has been adopted by Mr. Chaptal for his flock of Spanish breed; and last summer 760 sheep of his were inoculated with the rot, when a very small number died, and even these had caught the infection previous to the operation being performed.

GERMANY.

Dr. Gall, in Franckfort and Cologne.

We learn from Franckfort, that Dr. Gall arrived in that town some days since, and advertised in the newspapers, that, if he could procure a sufficient number of subscribers, he would begin lectures on craniology. Subscription 48 francs. The doctor hopes to be more successful in this place than he was at Cologne, of which he was forced to take his leave without having been able to collect a sufficient number of subscribers to attend his scientific lectures. He is soon expected in Paris.

Antient Greece.

Mr. Frederic Rabe, in Berlin, announces a work on the ruins of Greece, which appears to be a compilation from the larger and more expensive volumes on that subject, and of which those of Stuart, the English architect, form the foundation, whose plates will be copied exactly in this work. The whole will consist of near 80 copper-plates, and 40 sheets of text, and the plates will be given in 8 parts, each containing from 8 to 12 plates. The author publishes by subscription. The whole work is 4½ Frederic d'ors.

Painting on glass.

This art chiefly flourished at Cologne. It was held in high esteem so early as the year 1260: it was brought to the highest degree of perfection in 1430, but declined from 1600 to 1730, when it appeared to be entirely lost. The many panes of painted glass with which the numerous monasteries and magnificent churches of Cologne were embellished, were so many master-pieces. The painters, in this process, were so particular, and took such pains in instructing their pupils, that their apprenticeship lasted at least six years, sometimes nine. They were taught first to draw; next to paint; and finally to compose their colours. This last process was considered as the most difficult, and the completion of the pupil's instruction. This valuable art seemed to be buried in eternal oblivion, when an eminent artist of this same town, Mr. Birrenbacha, determined to direct his studious researches towards the acquisition of it. His essays justify the most flattering hopes of his future success.

Geognostic excursion.

Mr. Leopold von Buch, member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and a confidential friend of the celebrated Humboldt, is gone on a voyage to Iceland at his own expence, where he proposes passing the winter, for the purpose of making physical and geognostic observations.

Luther exhibited on the stage.

Letters from Berlin inform us, that on the 11th of June, Doctor Luther, for the first time, was introduced on the stage. The piece was written by Mr. Werner, and has been most uncommonly applauded, notwithstanding the performance lasted from half past five till eleven o'clock. The house was so full, that a number of amateurs could not get in. This heroic-drama exceeds in whimsical eccentricities any that has hitherto excited the burlesque imagination of our modern writers. The scene changes fifteen or eighteen times. Luther is seen successively destroying bulls, making love, translating the Bible, fighting, armed with a spear, and always with the Almighty's thunder by his side. He concludes the piece with these three pathetic words: liberty! creed! God!

HOLLAND.

Prize questions.

The members of Teyler's theological society, in their last sitting, announced the following prize question. "What is the "difference between natural religion, as "taught by Reason alone, and the Christian "religion, as contained in the revealed doc-"trine of the New Testament?" The best answer will be entitled to a golden medal, value 400 Dutch florins, and must be written in legible Low Dutch, Latin, French, or English, and addressed to the foundation house of the late Mr. Peter Teyler vander Hulst, near the Sleeper's Hof, in Haerlem, on or before the 1st of December 1806, that it may be adjudged before the 8th of April, 1807.

Teyler's second society at Haerlem has published the following question. "What "historical accounts are we in possession of, "of changes which have taken place in "different parts of the surface of the earth, "from various causes?" The best answer sent before the 1st of April, 1807, will be entitled to the gold medal of 400 Dutch florins.

Rhine river, conducted to the sea.

The school of the Ponts et Chaussées of Paris, has been invited by the engineers of Holland, to give advice with regard to the works which have been executed with a design of conveying the water of the old Rhine into the sea. It is known that a branch of this river, which is not inconsiderable at Utrecht, and even at Leyden, totally disappeared, in a manner inexplicable by any one, at a small distance from this latter city, near a village called Katwyck, after having formed a kind of lake. The humidity of the fields and of the surrounding sands were the only sensible signs of the former stream. The object in view was to drain away those waters from the soil they thus moistened, to a certain extent, and to direct their course towards the sea. For this purpose a canal about half a league long was opened, one extremity of which communicated with the lower branch of the old Rhine, and the other with the sea. At the farther end of this canal, which is only twenty feet wide, is a sluice, that is considered as one of the most beautiful works

of the kind. It may easily be imagined that it must be very solid, to withstand the fury of the billows; it presents on that side an angle of about 40 degrees, against which the waves break: it is constructed in such a manner, that the sides will keep it closeshut in proportion as they press the more upon it. The project of this enterprise had been long in contemplation; but the execution had always been postponed, through a fear of not opposing a sluice strong enough to resist the power and weight of the tides; however it appears, now the works are finished, that the apprehension was unfounded.

Instrument for measuring depths in the sea.

M. Van Stipriaan Luiscius, M.D. has invented a *bathometer:* an instrument with which, he asserts, the greatest depths of the ocean may be fathomed. He has already had it constructed in the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. Onderdewyngaart, at Delft. Should the matter be confirmed, which there is reason to hope, according to the testimony of competent judges, not only from the construction of the machine, but also from preliminary experiments made on the river Maese, by the inventor, in presence of M. Van Bemmelen, lecturer on natural philosophy at Delft, and of several nautical persons, we may justly expect to obtain new information respecting this subject, and the form of the surface of the earth in those concealed abysses of the sea. M. Van Stipriaan Luiscius has resolved to send a well-constructed small model, made in the above-mentioned manufactory, to the principal naval powers, for farther experiment.

HUNGARY.

Canal to Pest: commerce of that town.

Stephen Wedresch, land surveyor, at Szegeden, in Hungary, has published, in the Hungarian language, a proposal for a canal from Szegedin to Pest, by which the Theisse would be there united with the Danube. The river Maros, which comes out of Transylvania, increases very much the trade of Szegedin. It is calculated that 300 ships navigate that river yearly to Szegedin, laden with salt from Transylvania, and 200 from Arad. The country round Szegedin supplies the abaldo (tobacco warehouse) at Vienna with 3,000 tons of tobacco yearly. The third principal article of exportation from Szegedin is wool; about 17,000 cwt. The fourth is the grain of the Banat and Batcher country; about 125,000 bushels. To this may be added, 41,000 cwt. cotton in transitu. A little above Szegedin the three streams of the Koros flow into the Theisse by Czourgrad. He estimates the expense of making the canal at 4,500,000, and the yearly revenue 824,000 florins. Szegedin is advantageously situated for the building of ships, from 200 to 250 tons burthen.

Urbarial regulations: state of the peasants.

From the press of Prince Esterhazy, at Eisenstadt in Hungary, (the prince's residence) Francis Brecklen, his upper landsteward, has published a volume in 8vo, containing 64 pages, with six tables, called Urbarial Regulations; or Rules for Bailiffs or Stewards in apportioning the Lands occupied by the Peasants in the Kingdom of Hungary, to the Rent and Service due from them to their Landlords, as determined in the Viceregal Comitatus of the Kingdom.—By this we learn, that a half peasant (halbe bauer) at Giula, in the county of Tolna, occupies 11 yokes of arable land, each yoke containing 1100 square fathoms: as much meadow land as produces four loads of hay: in the homestead and garden 550 square fathoms, or half a yoke of land; should this consist of more or less, he will be allowed less or more meadow. For this he furnishes to his lord yearly, the labour of 26 days with a pair of oxen, or that of 52 days with one man instead: the ninth part of his produce in kind (hemp and flax excepted): 1 florin in money; carries half a fathom of his lord's wood; pays 3lbs. of yarn, a pint of lard, a capon, a hen, and six eggs.

The quantity of land allotted to each tenant varies in proportion to the population and consequent demand for provisions; so that in the counties of Neutra, Presburg, Trenchin, Tharotza, and Oldenburg, a whole peasant occupies only 16 yoke of land, whilst on the contrary, in the county of Czanada, 34 are allowed; and in that of Csongrad 24. those counties being thinly peopled.

ITALY.

Sculpture for America.

The sculptor Thornwalson, at Rome, is now at work on a colossal statue of liberty, 22 feet in height, for the presidency of Washington, the first that ever went from Italy to America.

Manuscripts and books.

A decree from Milan, dated 10th June, orders, that the director-general of the domains shall take catalogues of the rare manuscripts and books in the suppressed monasteries, &c. and lay the same before the council of state and the general director of public instruction. The archives and libraries shall be put under seal, and the director of public instruction shall make a selection of the books; the most valuable will be brought to Milan; the remainder, in part, applied to the use of the Lyceum and secondary schools, and in part sold in the most advantageous manner.

The viceroy of Italy has appointed Dr. Hager, of Paris, professor of the oriental languages in the university of Pavia.

Typographic art.

The famous printer Bodoni is invited from Parma to Milan, on very advantageous terms,

to establish a press there on a superb scale. His beautiful edition of the Lord's prayer, in 155 languages, is nearly completed: it will excel by far the Paris edition. Some time ago Bodoni published the Italian poem, Il bardo della sylvanera, by Monte, with a new letter. He is now occupied with a Greek edition of Homer, by Lamberti, librarian at Milan. This folio edition of Homer is spoken of as the most elegant which has ever yet appeared. By way of specimen of this work, Bodoni has published, through Lamberti's permission, the hymn to Ceres, in folio, which is unique in point of beauty. The Greek letters appear as if painted.

The Planisferio di Fra Mauro, which has been so long expected in Italy, has at length appeared, and three copies of it are arrived at Paris. Marini's learned work, on the papyrus of the antients, is already on the way from Rome to Paris. The life of Cardinal Borgia, by the late P. Paolino di St. Bartholomeo, is suppressed by the Pope, on account of some reflections on the Jesuits. Amoretti's lately published Lettere sulla Rhabdomantia, have excited much curiosity in Italy. Amoretti continues to publish in numbers his Opuscula scelti Milani. Denina's French work on the Alps is translated into Italian, by Mr. Velo, in Verona, with many remarks and observations. Bossi, a learned Milanese has published a work at Turin against Mr. Akerblad: the title is, Letter of Mr. Bossi on two pretended Runic inscriptions found at Venice. Akerblad is gone to Rome, his favourite residence.

POLAND.

University in Gallicia

Since the establishment of an Austrian government in West Gallicia, much has been done for the cultivation of the public mind, and the universities of Lunberg and Krakaw, which had nearly gone to decay through the dissentions in the old government, have been re-established, and public schools, with capable teachers, have been established in most of the principal towns.

RUSSIA.

Voyage round the world.

Captain Krusenstern is arrived at Petersburgh from his voyage round the world. He has been presented to the emperor, who received him very graciously, telling him that he meant to have visited him on board his ship at Cronstadt. For Captain Krusenstern's observations made while he was at Japan, see pages 167, 168, and 169.

Botanizing excursion in Tartary, &c.

A letter from a person in the Russian embassy, dated at Irkertz, 24th April, 1806, mentions that M. Ridowsky, botanist to the embassy, intends making the following botanical tour, from which that science may expect to receive much valuable assistance. On the 5th of May he leaves Irkutch, and pursues the course of the Lena as far as Jakutz; from thence he traces the Aldan as far as its source in the Mongol mountains. These, as well as the Jablonoi Chrebet (apple mountains) will be explored, as far as the Eastern Ocean. He then goes along that shore as far as Ochotsk, where he expects to arrive in September. From thence he will either travel by land round the bay of Penchina to Kamschatka, or go by sea to Bolcheretzk, and stay there the winter. In the summer of 1807 he will examine the Kurile isles, as near as possible to Japan; and then the Aleutic isles, as far as the continent of America. On his return he will explore Bering's and the Copper isles. The winter he will spend in Kamschatka; and in the third summer he goes through Sagalia and the isles at the mouth of the Amur, and will explore that stream upwards through Yellow Mongolia and Nertchinck, and thence return through Dauria and Siberia. He promises to pay particular attention to the class cryptogamia.

TURKEY.

Mercantile failure.

The highly reputable mercantile house, under the firm of Andreas Stokel, of Constantinople, is declared insolvent to the amount of 800,000 piastres.

LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

GREAT BRITAIN

A new history of Northumberland, in three quarto volumes, will be published by Mr. Hutchinson, of Barnard Castle. The Editor proposes to include North Durham and the adjacent places. This work is intended to comprehend the local and political history, antiquities and curiosities, mineralogical and natural history, particularly of the coal and lead mines, genealogy of the principal families, biographical memoirs of distinguished characters, and a statistical survey of the county.

Mr. Thornton, a gentleman who resided many years in Turkey is preparing for publication an account of the government, religion, manners, military and civil establishments of Turkey: it will be published next Christmas.

Dr. Beatty, Surgeon of the Victory in the battle off Cape Trafalgar, will publish a Narrative of the most interesting occurences on board that ship from the time of her leaving England until the day of battle, inclusive; with the particulars of Lord Nelson's death, also anecdotes of his lordship, and observations on his habits of life, &c.

A collection of important facts on the navigation system of Great Britain, in two octavo volumes, is expected to appear shortly.

Mr. Arrowsmith has been for more than a year past engaged in constructing a new map

of Scotland, from original materials, to which he has obtained access by means of the parliamentary commissioners for making roads and building bridges in the Highlands of Scotland. The elaborate military survey of the main-land of Scotland, made in the middle of the last century, and preserved in his Majesty's library, has been copied and reduced for the present maps and the several proprietors of the western islands have communicated all their surveys, most of which have been very recently executed. In addition to the astronomical observations heretofore known, many latitudes and longitudes have been purposely ascertained for this map, as well as a considerable number of magnetic variations. This map is to be accompanied by a memoir explanatory of the several documents from which it has been constructed. The publication may be expected in the course of the winter.

Mr. H. Siddons, has nearly ready for publication, a copious work on the Theory of Gesture and Action, which is to be illustrated by more than sixty engravings of characteristic figures.

Mr. P. Kelly, master of the commercial academy in Finsbury Square, is preparing a new and accurate work on exchanges, to form one large quarto volume, entitled the Universal Cambist. Mr. K. takes for his foundation Kruse's Hamburgh Contorist, which he has modernized, adapted to the English Standard, and considerably enlarged. It will contain new assays of the principal current coins by which the intrinsic par of exchange is determined. The cost will not exceed three guineas; and the price to subscribers will be half a guinea less than to the public.

Mr. William Ticken, of the Royal Military College, will shortly publish a Treatise on the principles of geography, statistical, political, astronomical, historical, and mathematical, in a quarto volume with plates.

The Rev. W. Bawdwen proposes to publish by subscription, in one quarto volume, a translation of Domesday book, as far as it relates to the county of York, and the district of Amounderness in Lancashire; with an introduction, notes, and a glossary of obsolete terms.

An account of the present state of the Cape of Good Hope, containing a general description of the country, the mountains, bays, rivers, &c. the trade and commerce, and the natural history of the Southern part of Africa, will soon appear in a duodecimo volume, with a map of the colony engraved by Mr. Lowry.

Mr. Thelwall intends to publish, in a moderately sized quarto volume, his philosophical course of Lectures, with scientific notes, and practical illustrations.

Mr. Rannie has in the press, a volume of Plays and Poems, which will be published in a few days.

Mr. Brewster, the author of the Meditations of a Recluse, is printing two volumes of lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, read to his parishioners at Stockton.

The naval, military, and private practitioner's Amanuensis Medicus et Chirurgicus by Dr. Cuming, superintendant of the naval hospital, at Antigua, is in the press.

M. Mordente has in the Press a Spanish Grammar, for the use of students preparing for the Royal Military College.

The papers of the late illustrious Lord Macartney have been confided to Mr. Barrow, by his lordship's executors; and will be soon published, with full and accurate memoirs of his Lordship's long and active life.

Mr. John Thornhill, of Gateshead in the county of Durham, intends to publish by subscription, a Treatise on British Pasture and Meadow Grasses: about thirty kinds of grasses will be described, and a specimen of each, having all the parts, roots, leaves, stem and spike or panicle, will be given, together with a small packet of the seeds of each plant. The price to subscribers will be fifteen shillings.

Mr. Johnes proposes to publish a supplementary volume to his quarto edition of Froissart's Chronicles; containing memoirs of the life of the Author; the various readings produced for the projected new Louvre edition; an account of the celebrated manuscript of the chronicles at Breslaw, with various readings and additions, and an account of the death of Richard II. of England, extracted from a manuscript in the national library at Paris. Mr. J. having succeeded so well in his translation of Froissart's chronicles, is translating "Joinville," in which he has made considerable progress.

Mr. Robert Hamilton, teacher of elocution in the colleges of Aberdeen, intends to publish The Elements of Elocution, intended for the improvement of youth in the pronunciation and delivery of the English language.

Mr. Murray, lecturer in Chemistry, at Edinburgh, has in the press a System of Chemistry, which may be expected in the course of the ensuing winter.

Dr. Gilbert Gerrard D. D. Professor of Divinity, will publish Institutes of Biblical Criticism, or, Heads of a course of Lectures on that subject, read in the University of Kings College Aberdeen: in 8vo.

The Rev. James Headrick has in the press, A View of the Mineralogy, Fisheries, Agriculture, Manufactures, &c. of the Island of Arran: in 8vo.

Mr. Combe, of the British Museum, will soon publish an appendix to the valuable

work of his father, Dr. Combe, intituled, *Nummi veterum Populorum et Urbium qui in Museo G. Hunter M. D. asservantur.*

Beausobre's Introduction to the New Testament is reprinting at Cambridge, being used in that University as a Lecture Book.

The Earl of Buchan is collecting all the MSS and drawings of the late Mr. Barry, with a view to publish them for the benefit of some indigent relations of that celebrated artist.

Walter Scott, Esq., is about to publish the Memoirs of Sir Henry Slingsby, Bart., from 1638 to 1648, written by himself. Also Memoirs of Capt. John Hodgson, touching his conduct in the civil wars, written by himself. To each work will be added various important papers relative to the operations of Oliver Cromwell and his army while they were in Scotland.

Mr. Jamieson is collecting for publication Popular Ballads and Songs, from tradition, MSS., and scarce editions, with translations of similar pieces from the ancient Danish language, with a few original poems by the editor: they will form 2 vols. 8vo.

A Treatise on the Varieties, Consequences, and Treatment of Opthalmia, with a preliminary Inquiry into its contagious nature, by Dr. Edmonstone, is in the press, and nearly completed.

The Rev. R. Yates, author of the Monastic History of St. Edmund's Bury, is engaged on a circumstantial comprehensive and connected Historical memoir, of the various public Charities of the Metropolis.

Dr. Crotch, Lecturer on the Science of Music at the Royal Institution, proposes to publish the first volume of Specimens of various styles of Music.

Mr. Rogers, author of the Pleasures of Memory, has nearly finished a poem on the Horrors of Jacobinism.

The Rev. J. Robinson is engaged in a new work on the Antiquities of Greece.

The leading features of the Gospel delineated, by the Rev. N. Sloan, Minister of Dornock, Dumfrieshire, will appear in a few days.

The Rev. Mr. Rogers has finished the third and fourth volume of his Lectures on the Liturgy.

The Rev. J. Lawson, author of Lectures on Ruth, intends to publish some Lectures on the History of Joseph.

Several persons of literary distinction in the University of Oxford, intend to commence the publication of a periodical literary Censor.

Mr. Pratt proposes to publish a selection of British Poetry, in six or seven small volumes; accompanied by a critical and historical Essay on British Poetry.

Henry Mackenzie, Esq., one of the Directors of the Highland Society of Scotland, superintends the printing of the third volume of Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland Society of Scotland, with an account of the principal proceedings of the Society since 1803.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription, a French historic poem, having for its title Les Fastes Britanniques, being a concise and yet comprehensive abridgement of the History of England, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar, down to the present time, by M. Lenoir, professor of the French language and Belles Lettres, author of the French and English Emblematic Logographic Spelling Book, and several other approved publications.

The author of the Romance of the Pyrenees has a novel in the press, entitled Santo Sebastiano, or, the Young Protector.

In the press, and speedily will be published, the British Indian Monitor, or the Antijargonist; the Stranger's Guide, Oriental Linguist, and various other works, compressed into two portable volumes, on the Hindoostanee Language, improperly called Moors; with considerable information respecting Eastern tongues, manners, customs, &c. that previous time, and the voyage to the East-Indies, may both be rendered agreeably subservient to the speedy acquisition of much useful knowledge on Indian affairs, intimately connected with future health, fame, happiness, and fortune, in that remote, but promising portion of the British empire. By the author of Hindoostanee Philology, &c.

The Literary Society of Bombay, of which Sir James Mackintosh is President, will shortly publish a Volume of Transactions.

Country gentlemen will be interested in An Architectural work on farm-houses, farm-yards, dog-kennels, stables, cottages, &c. shewing at large the construction of different farms, buildings, cottages, &c. by Mr. Lugar, author of Plans for Villas, &c. which will be published in a few days.

A collection of the best Plans with Elevations and Sections of green-houses, hot-houses, peach-houses, &c. built for various noblemen and gentlemen, by M. Tod, hot-house builder, will be ready for publication in the course of this month.

An edition of Hollingshead's Chronicle is now in the press, and is intended as the first of a series of the English Chronicles.

A genuine and correct report of the speeches of the late Right Hon. William Pitt in the House of Commons, from his entrance into Parliament in 1780 to the close of the Session in 1785, is in the press, and will be published about November. They are dedicated by permission to Lord Grenville, and the Editor has been aided by communications from several distinguished members of both Houses of Parliament.

AMERICA.

THE Christian Monitor, a new periodical work to be published quarterly, commenced at Boston, in February last.

The Medical and Agricultural Register commenced last January; it is a monthly publication 16 pages per number, 8vo. price 1 dollar a year.

Mr. Joseph T. Buckingham of Boston, publishes in monthly numbers, commencing January 1806, a work called the Polyanthos. Its aim is "to please the learned, and enlighten the ignorant; to allure the idle from folly, and confirm the timid in virtue." It contains American biography, with portraits.

Mr. Carpenter has commenced at Charlestown, South Carolina, a new periodical publication, intituled The Monthly Register, and Review of the United States. It will be conducted, as nearly as possible, on the plan of the English Annual Register: each number will be divided into two parts, the first will be a *Historical* and *Political*, the second, a *Miscellaneous* and *Literary Register*.

In the city of New York a number of gentlemen have instituted an association, styled "The New York Historical Society," its object is to promote the knowledge of the civil, literary, and ecclesiastical History of America.

The Posthumous works of the late Charles Nisbet, D. D. President of Dickenson College, are in the press, and will shortly be published.

Letters from Europe, during a tour through Switzerland and Italy, in 1801 and 1802, written by a native of Philadelphia, are just published by A. Bartram, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Warren has in the press, a History of the rise, progress, and termination, of the American Revolutionary War.

The second volume of Dr. Holmes's American Annals, is in the press.

Mr. W. W. Woodward is reprinting at Philadelphia, the third volume of Scott's Commentary on the Bible. The same bookseller has in the press, editions of

Bigland's Letters on the Study and Use of Ancient and Modern History.

The Miscellaneous works of the late Rev. Richard Baxter.

Village Dialogues, by the Rev. R. Hill.

Carr's Travels round the Baltic.——This Author's Stranger in France, has been already reprinted at Baltimore, by G. Hill.

Messrs. Lincoln and Gleason are reprinting at Hartford, Sermons, by the Rt. Rev. Beilby Porteus, D. D. Bishop of London.

Messrs. S. and E. Butter, are reprinting at Northampton, Massachusetts, the same author's Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew. This is the second American edition, and is copied from the fifth London edition.

Messrs. D. and J. West, Boston, are reprinting the Sabbath, a poem.

Messrs. Munroe and Francis, Boston, are publishing an edition of Southey's Madoc, in numbers. They are likewise printing a complete edition of Rollin's Ancient History, illustrated with plates, in 8 vol. 12mo.

Messrs. Collins, Perkins, and Co. have re-published Lindley Murray's Sequel to the English Reader, and most of the other esteemed works of this author.

The fifth edition of Dr. Morse's Universal Geography, is lately published, containing, in a separate 4to volume, a general atlas of the world, on 63 maps, comprising all the new discoveries to the present time.

Mr. C. Bingham has reprinted, at Boston, Kett's Elements of General Knowledge, 2 vols. 12mo.

Mr. J. Thomas, of Worcester, intends to publish an American edition of President Edwards's works, to be prepared for the press and superintended by the Rev. Samuel Austin and others.

Messrs. Thomas and Whipple, have published an edition of Dr. Young's Centaur not fabulous.

Mrs. Susannah Rowson has published, at Boston, An Abridgement of Universal Geography, together with Sketches of History, designed for the Use of Schools in the United States.

A variety of other books are forward at the American press: but many are reprints of English works.

DENMARK.

A Danish Dictionary, on a plan similar to that of the Dictionnaire de l'Academie Française, and which is intended to fix the orthography and form the standard of the language; has been for some time in the hands of the most distinguished literati of the country, and is now in some degree of forwardness. It is undertaken at the expense, and conducted under the direction of the Royal Danish Society of the Sciences.

GREECE.

Demeter Alexandrides, a physician of Ternarwa, in Thessaly, has lately translated into modern Greek, Goldsmith's History of Greece. The first volume, accompained by a map of ancient Greece, has already been published.

FRANCE.

A new periodical paper is projected at Paris, a gazette printed in Spanish, to be published every Wednesday and Saturday.

RUSSIA

General Alexander Palizyn has translated Lord Macartney's Embassy to China into the Russian language.

SWEDEN.

Barrow's Travels in Southern Africa have been translated in an abridged form into the Swedish language, by P. Olaf Gravander, of the University of Upsal.

OBITUARY.

Right Hon. Lord Thurlow.—On Friday morning, September 13, at three o'clock, at his house, on the West Cliff, Brighton. Lord Thurlow was a profound lawyer, a powerful orator, a dignified judge, and an independent statesman. He was in his 71st year. He died of a lethargy, proceeding froma slight affection of the gout, a complaint from which he had not been entirely free for years. —He was born in 1735, and was the son of the Rev. T. Thurlow, a respectable clergyman, of Ashfield, in Suffolk. He studied at Cambridge, and, after the usual terms in the Temple, was called to the bar, where his talents and manly, though rough manner, rendered him eminent. In 1762 he was appointed one of his Majesty's Counsel; in March, 1770, was made Solicitor-General; and in January, 1771, Attorney-General. In June, 1778, he was created a Peer, by the title of Lord Thurlow, of Ashfield, in Suffolk, and next day received the Seals as Lord High Chancellor of England. In this office he remained during the latter part of Lord North's Ministry, and continued in office during the Administration of the Marquis of Rockingham and Lord Shelburne. In April, 1783, when the Coalition Ministry took place, he resigned, and the seals were put in commission; but in December, the same year, he was re-appointed Chancellor, on the commencement of the Administration of Mr. Pitt, to whom he was then considered as a sort of political tutor. From this period till June, 1792, his Lordship gave his firm and able support to the Cabinet. Since that time he has lived mostly private; but, although out of office, has frequently been consulted on state affairs by his Majesty; and the Prince of Wales has, on every occasion of moment, had recourse to his advice.

The Right Hon. C. J. Fox.—September 14, at a quarter before six o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, at Devonshire House, Chiswick, in the arms of his nephew, Lord Holland. He was born on January 13, O. S. 1749; was second son of Henry the first Lord Holland, who was also the second son of Sir Stephen Fox. His Mother was sister to the Duke of Richmond, and great grand-daughter of King Charles II. He may therefore be considered as having been related to the Royal Family of this country.—Mr. Fox was sent to Westminster School; thence he was removed to Eton, where he became remarkably eminent. Here he formed his early friendships with the Earl of Fitzwilliam, Lord Carlisle, his cousin the Duke of Leinster, and other distinguishen persons. He was afterwards sent to Oxford, at which place his talents and learning created great admiration. He staid but a short time at Oxford, and then made the tour of Europe. In this tour he lavished such immense sums of money, that even his father, who had long considered his extraordinary wealth as only acquired for the accomodation of his extraordinary son Charles, threatened to dishonour his bills. In the 20th year of his age he was returned to parliament for the Borough of Midhurst. During all the proceedings of the House of Commons relative to the memorable Middlesex Election, Mr. Fox stood forward as the champion of the Ministry, and Lord North, then First Lord of the Treasury in the beginning of 1772, nominated him to a seat at the Admiralty Board; and, in the latter part of the same year, made him a Lord of the Treasury; but, opposing government respecting the American colonies, in 1774, he was dismissed; after which time he was looked up to as a leader of the opposition party. On the defeat of Lord North by the Rockingham party, Mr. Fox was nominated Secretary of State for the Foreign Department. The death of that nobleman, in July, 1782, terminated that short administration. Lord Shelburne and Mr. Pitt now came in, but in April, 1783, the celebrated coalition took place between Mr. Fox and Lord North; and these heretofore opposed characters became for a short time, directors of the affairs of Britain, the Duke of Portland being first Lord of the Treasury. In December the same year Mr. Pitt, with the Grenville interest, succeeded in overthrowing this phalanx, and remained in power till March, 1801, when Mr. Pitt was succeeded by Mr. Addington, who, in October, made peace with France, an event at which Mr. Fox expressed his highest satisfaction. On the succeeding war, and subsequent restoration of Mr. Pitt to the Ministry, Mr. Fox, exerted himself in opposition. Mr. Pitt's death, January 23, 1806, annihilated that administration. Mr. Fox, who had formerly been excluded from the list of Privy Councillors, was now recalled, and, on the 7th of February, was again appointed Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Further accounts of these eminent characters may be expected in our next number.

ABROAD.

Mr. J. J. Bachelier, director of the gratuitous drawing school, member of the late academy of Painting, rector of the special school of Painting, at Paris, April 13, aged 82. Few artists have ever exercised a more powerful influence. In 1765, he founded the gratuitous drawing school for the benefit of poor mechanics, which in 1766 was opened to 1,500 pupils. The Porcelain manufacture of Sevres is indebted to him for its first improvements. He had the direction of it 44 years. He entirely renounced the former fashion of Chinese figures, and first introduced designs of other ornamental kinds.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 2. The King has been pleased to appoint Philip Lake Godsal, Esq. to be Lieutenant of the Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, vice Roger Elliot Roberts, Esq. resigned.

Sept. 6. The Board of Ordnance is to have a crest and supporters to their arms.

Sept. 13. The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint Major General Sir John Stuart, Knight, to be one of the Knights Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

*** In the hurry of publishing the Extraordinary Gazette on Friday, the 5th instant, the following passage in Sir John Stuart's Dispatch was omitted to be inserted between the paragraph in p. 1149, ending with the words, "during my movement," and the paragraph beginning, "After some loose firing."

"Had General Regnier thought proper to refrain upon his ground, the difficulties of access to him were such, that I could not possibly have made an impression upon him. But quitting this advantage, and crossing the river with his entire force, he came down to meet us upon the open plain; a measure to which he was, no doubt, encouraged by a consideration of his cavalry, an arm with which, unfortunately, I was altogether unprovided."

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Sept. 6. Wm. Hibbert, Hollinwood, Chadderton, Lancashire, victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

Sept. 2. David Roberts, Trump street, warehouseman.
John Callahan, Pavement, Moorfields, merchant.
James Smith, Manchester, plaisterer.
George Hunt, Stalbridge, Dorsetshire, linen-draper.
John Simpson, Fairford, Gloucestershire, carrier.
William Williams, Falmouth, grocer.
Giles Gimber, Sandwich, linen-draper.

Sept. 6. John Carr, Pontefract, Yorkshire, grocer.
Thomas Roper, Islington, rope-maker.
T. G. Williamson, Paradise street, Rotherhithe, mariner.
William Wilson, late of Hunton, Yorkshire, grocer.

Sept. 9. T. Rogers, Liverpool, broker.
J. Parnell, Deal, innkeeper.
J. Hopkins, Alcester, Warwickshire, grocer.
S. Southall and J. Drakeford, Birmingham, factors.
T. Parsons, Marchmont place, near Russell squ. builder.
R. Lane, Bristol, ship-joiner.

Sept. 13. R. Rawlinson, Liverpool, saddler.
W. Austin, Dursley, Gloucestershire, glass-seller.
J. O'Hara, Grt. Newport street, Westm. linen-draper.
T. Smith, Mawdesley, Lancashire, tanner.

Sept. 16. Henry Williams, Noble street, warehouseman.
John Potts Halbert, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant.
John Bell and Rich. Atkinson, Bow lane, warehouseman.
Joseph Rutter Ashe, Ormskirk, Lancashire, draper.
Wm. Smalley, Nannerch, Flintshire, wire-maker.
Thomas Taylor, Birmingham, common-carrier.
William Russell Watts, Bristol, grocer.

Sept. 20. John Gaskill, Nottingham, broker.
Edward Moon, Hammersmith, plumber.
William Gregson, Manchester, innkeeper.
J. H. Kyan and Edw. Hoskins, Wapping Dock street, coal merchants.
J. Rudhall and W. Hobson, of Birmingham, linen-drapers
William Hudson, Whaley, Chester, innkeeper.
George Barnes, of Manchester, cotton-spinner.
Jeffery Folds, Ingbey, in the Forest of Trawdon, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.
Nathaniel Denham, of Walworth, Surrey, mariner.

DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 2. George Lambert, Holborn, victualler. Herbert Bourne, St. James's street, silk mercer. Charles Lovelock, Durham street, Strand, dealer in wine. Nathaniel Lonsdale and Thomas Thompson, Bedford street, Covent garden, woollen-drapers. Anthony Peck, Gravesend, carpenter. Edward Coats, Thomas Massey, and Joseph Hall, Horninglow, Staffordshire, brewers. John Sprigg, Birmingham, linen-draper. T. Cortis and John Cortis, Grimsby, Lincolnshire, grocers. James Cross, Zachary Bayly, sen. Zachary Bayly, jun. Nathaniel Bayley, Robert Gutch, and Thomas Cross, Bath, bankers.

Sept. 6. Charles Worley, Wood street, Cheapside, warehouseman. James Aveline, Ross, Herefordshire, grocer. Thomas Pate Wimberley, Huntingdon, grocer. John Fry, New Goulston street, Whitechapel, sugar-refiner. Robert Stafford the younger, Huntingdon, grocer. Robert Francis the younger, Bread street, warehouseman. Nathaniel Longbottom, Halifax, York, grocer. Thomas Barlow, Liverpool, tailor. Luke Staveley, Halifax, Yorkshire, merchant. Samuel Sedgley Hayley, Birmingham, button-maker.

Sept. 9. C. Battersby, Wapping High street, shipchandler. Rob. Guy, Swan yard, Shoreditch, victualler. W. Humfrys the elder, and W. Humfrys the younger, Old Fish street, grocers. Rd. Gore, Liverpool, linen-draper. M. Farnell, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, banker. H. Bagg, Beaminster, Dorsetshire, shopkeeper.

Sept. 13. R. Harris, Maidstone, woollen-draper. J. Berriman, Brewer's street, Pimlico, florist. Wm. Remnant, Chancery lane, plumber. T. and G. Maltby, Size lane, merchants. S. Cartwright, Maiden lane, Wood street, hosier. W. Joynson and R. Lewis, Manchester, corn dealers. J. Clowes, Frith House Mill, Halifax, Yorkshire, cotton spinner. P. Padbury, Bensington, Oxfordshire, coach-maker. G. Brittan, Bristol, grocer. W. Danney, Windsor, apothecary. J. Steane, Newport, Isle of Wight, liquor merchant. James Kenyon, Liverpool, merchant. J. Proctor the younger, Lancaster, merchant.

Sept. 16. John Cox, Penzlewood, Somersetshire, miller. Thomas Gilks, Warwick, corn-factor. Thomas Leeson, Packwood, Warwickshire, mercer. Edward Cheverton, Newport, Isle of Wight, linen and woollen-draper. Thomas Harvey, Newport, Isle of Wight, ironmonger. William Gibbs, Newport, Isle of Wight, hackneyman. John King, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, miller. J. Harrison and Robert Rigg, Manchester, manufacturers. Samuel Ousey, Heyrod-mill, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. William Bulgin, Bristol, printer.

Sept. 20. Thomas Clifford, Blackdown-mill, Warwickshire, mealman. R. Lowe, Kinderton, Chester, miller. Henry Nicholson, Bridge street, Westminster. John Stevens, Chester place, Lambeth, mariner. James Aspinar, Birmingham, merchant. John Wayne, Brassington, Derbyshire, butcher. Thomas Griffiths, Fore street, Spitalfields, silk weaver. John Morgan, Conduit street, Hanover square, bookseller. Robert Hampton, Rotherham, York, shopkeeper. John Dixon, William Jeffery Dixon, James Jardine, and John Dickson, Exeter, merchants. William Thayer Penney, Sloane terrace, mariner. John Morley, Stewardstone, Essex, miller. Edward Whitelock, Queen's row, Pentonville, insurance-broker. Henry Wilton Brown, Cannon street, London, shoe manufacturer. Richard Corless, late of Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. Martin Fowler, Cotton in the Elms, Derbyshire, banker. William Bosma, late of Christopher street, Finsbury square, merchant. John Thomas, Manchester, cotton-spinner.

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF

WHEAT.

Aug. 23	8336 quarters.	Average	65*s.* 11*d.*
30	5493		74 4½
Sept. 6	6983		78 4½

FLOUR.

Aug. 22	15666 sacks.	Average	69*s.* 7*d.*
29	27431		69 11½
Sept. 5	12180		70 0
12	11559		69 8½

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.		Half Peck.		Quartern.	
Sept. 2	4*s.*	2*d.*	2*s.*	1*d.*	1*s.*	0½*d*
9	4	3	2	1½	1	0½
16	4	2	2	1	1	0½

PRICE OF MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.		Mutton.		Veal.		Pork.		Lamb.	
Sept. 5	5*s*	0*d*	5*s*	0*d*	5*s*	4*d*	6*s*	4*d*	5*s*	8*d*
12	5	6	5	4	6	0	6	4	4	6
19	4	10	5	0	5	4	5	8	5	4

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Sept. 5	4	4	4	6	5	0	6	4	5	4
12	4	8	4	10	5	8	6	4	5	8
19	4	2	4	4	5	0	5	8	5	0

	St. James'.* Hay.	Straw.	Whitechapel.* Hay.	Straw.
Sept. 6	£4 0 6	£1 19 0	£4 4 0	£1 16 0
13	4 0 6	1 17 6	4 4 0	1 12 0
20	4 0 6	2 1 9	4 4 0	2 1 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

	Bags.		Pockets.	
Kent	£4 0 to £4 14		Kent £4 0 to £5	0
Sussex	3 15	4 8	Sussex 3 15	4 16
Essex	3 10	4 6	Farn. 7 0	8 0

PRICE OF LEATHER. *

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	2s. 0d.
Dressing Hides,	2 4
Crop Hides for cutting,	1 11½
Flat Ordinary,	1 7½
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per doz. per lb.	3 4
Ditto 50 70	3 6

TALLOW, * London average per stone of 8lb. 3s. 7½d.

SOAP, yellow, 78s.; mottled, 88s.; curd, 92s.

CANDLES, per doz. 11s.; moulds, 12s.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.		Newcastle.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. 25	39 6 to ——		41 3 to	46 6
Sept. 1	38 0	43 3	37 6	50 0
8	39 0	43 0	42 6	50 3
15	37 6	43 0	39 0	51 0
22	39 3	44 9	42 3	51 9

Delivered at 12s. advance per chaldron.

Those marked thus * are taken at the highest price of the market.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Aug.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon 1 o'clock.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom.	
20	66	72	66	29,78	25	Showery with Thunder
21	65	70	65	,69	21	Showery
22	64	74	64	,82	59	Fair
23	65	78	64	,95	54	Fair
24	65	74	57	30,09	52	Fair
25	57	70	59	,10	52	Fair
26	57	64	57	29,47	0	Rain
27	60	68	56	,56	47	Rain
28	57	68	59	,60	40	Fair
29	57	68	55	,30	0	Rain
30	55	66	55	,70	26	Showery
31	56	69	56	,80	37	Fair
Sep. 1	57	72	59	,92	46	Fair
2	59	68	60	30,11	40	Cloudy
3	60	69	60	,01	40	Fair
4	60	68	58	29,75	26	Showery
5	57	66	59	,98	42	Fair
6	58	69	61	30,00	46	Fair
7	63	71	64	29,98	41	Fair
8	61	71	54	30,00	44	Fair
9	55	54	50	29,55	0	Rain with Thunder
10	53	64	50	,76	31	Fair
11	50	59	49	,70	35	Fair
12	51	59	48	30,00	15	Fair
13	51	61	51	,12	33	Fair
14	54	63	54	,01	16	Fair
15	56	56	49	29,95	36	Rain
16	48	60	54	30,16	51	Fair
17	53	64	53	,25	49	Fair
18	55	65	57	,25	22	Fair
19	56	67	59	,26	30	Fair
20	59	68	61	,21	36	Fair

COURSE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICES OF BULLION.

	Aug. 29.	Sept. 4.	Sept. 11.	Sept. 19.
Amsterdam — — —	36-9—2 u.	36-9—2 u.	36-9—2 u.	36-9—2 u.
Ditto at sight — — —	36-0	36-0	36-0	36-0
Rotterdam, c. f. — — —	11-9—2 u.	11-9—2 u.	11-9—2 u.	11-9—2 u.
Hamburgh — — —	34-4—2½ u.	34-3—2½ u.	34-3—2 u.	34-1—2½ u.
Altona — — —	35-5—2½ u.	34-4—2½ u.	34-4—2½ u.	34-2—2½ u.
Paris — — —	24-2 liv.	24-2 liv.	24-2 liv	24-2 liv.
Ditto 2 us. — — —	24-10	24-10	24-10	24-10
Bourdeaux — — —	24	24	24	24
Cadiz — — —	38¾ effect.	38¾ effect.	38¾ effect.	38¾ effect.
Madrid — — —	38 effect.	38 effect.	38 effect.	38 effect.
Bilboa — — —	38	38	38	38
Leghorn — — —	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Naples — — —	44	44	44	44
Genoa — — —	46¾ liv. pic.	47 liv. pic.	47 liv. pic.	47 liv. pic.
Venice, *n. C.* — — —	60 ditto	60 ditto	60 ditto	57 ditto
Lisbon — — —	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Oporto — — —	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Dublin — — —	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Cork — — —	13	13	13¾	13½
	Per Oz.	*Per Oz.*	*Per Oz.*	*Per Oz.*
Portugal Gold in coin and bart. —	£4 0 0	£4 0 0	£4 0 0	£4 0 0
Doubloons — — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
New Dollars — — —	0 5 5	0 5 5	0 5 5	0 5 4
Silver in bars — — —	0 5 6½	0 5 6½	0 5 6½	0 5 6½
New Louis — — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

Agia on Bank of Holland, 5½ per cent.

London Premiums of Insurance, 23d September, 1806.

To Bengal, out and home ..... 12 *gs.*
Madras and China, out and home ..... 12 *gs.*
Bengal or China ..... 7 *gs.*
Senegambia ..... 10 *gs.*
Madeira ..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3
Windward and Leeward Islands ... 8 *gs.* ret. 4
Jamaica ..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4
South Whale-fishery and back ..... 20 *gs.*
United States of America ..... 2 *gs.*
Quebec ..... } 4 *gs*
Montreal ..... }
Smyrna, Constantin. Mediter. } 16 *gs.* ret. 9
Nice, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples }
Lisbon and Oporto ..... 5 *gs.* ret. 2½
Bremen and Hambro' ..... 3 *gs.*
Baltic Lebaw, and Petersburgh ..... 4 *gs.*
Carron, Leith, Perth, and Aberdeen ..... 2 *gs.*
Glasgow ..... 2½ *gs.*
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and Newry } 2½ *gs.*
Belfast and Londonderry ..... }
Limerick ..... 5 *gs.* ret. 2
Portsmouth ..... 1½ g.
Poole, Exeter, Dartm. Plym. Falm. ... 2 *gs.*
Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool. ..... 2 *gs.*
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull and Newcastle 1½ g.

London, Bristol, and Liverpool.

Africa, and thence to Place Sale in } 20 *gs.*
West-India or America ..... }
Bristol to Dublin, Waterford, and Cork, 1½ *gs.*

Bristol, Liverpool, Dublin, and Cork.

Madeira, Windw. and Leeward Isl. 6 *gs.* ret. 3
Jamaica ..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4
United States of America ..... 2 *gs.*
Canada ..... 6 *gs.*
Mediterranean ..... 18 *gs.* ret. 9
Lisbon and Oporto ..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3
Poole & Dartmouth—Exeter & Plymouth
Newfoundland .... 8 *gs.* ret. 4
Dublin to Liverpool and Chester ..... 20*s.*
Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia ... 3 *gs.*
Newfoundland to Jamaica, W. & L. Isl. 15 *gs.*
Mediterranean ..... 25 *gs.*
Portugal ..... 15 *gs.* ret. 5
Bay of Honduras to Charles-Town, } 10 *gs.*
Philadelphia, and New-York ... }
England or Ireland ..... 25 *gs.*
Jamaica to Lond. Brist. Dubl. Liverp. 12 *gs.*

Windward and Leeward Islands.

London, Bristol, Dublin, and } 10 *gs.* ret. 6
Liverpool ..... }
Islands to New-York or Philadelphia, 15 *gs.*
Africa to Windward and Leeward } 15 *gs.*
Islands or America ..... }
East-Indies to London ..... 15 *gs.*
St. Helena to London ..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4
Canada to London ..... 10 *gs.* ret. 5
Liverpool, Cork, and Dublin ..... 4 *gs.*
Riga and *Prussian Ports to* London ... 6 *gs.*

Current Prices of Merchandize, 23d September, 1806.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	£2	1	0	to £3	3	0	Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	£4	5	0	to £4	18	0
Ditto pearl	2	10	0		3	18	0	Mahogany ——— ft.	0	1	0	0	2	3
Barilla	1	19	0		2	0	0	Oak plank, Dantz. —last	11	0	0	12	0	0
Brandy, Coniac .... gal.	0	17	0		0	18	0	Ditto American —	9	5	0	10	15	0
Ditto Spanish	0	15	0		0	16	0	Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	12	10	0	14	0	0
Camphire, refined.... lb.	0	5	6		0	6	0	Ditto spermacæti —ton	68	0	0	70	0	0
Ditto unrefined, cwt.	20	0	0		22	10	0	Ditto whale ———	30	0	0	32	0	0
Cochineal, garbled.... lb.	1	4	0		1	8	0	Ditto Florence, ¼ chest	2	7	0	2	10	0
Ditto East-India ..	0	3	3		0	6	0	Pitch, Stockholm —cwt.	0	13	6	0	14	0
Coffee, fine ..... cwt.	7	5	0		7	15	0	Quicksilver ——— lb.	0	4	3		—	
Ditto ordinary	4	15	0		6	0	0	Raisins, bloom ——cwt.	4	5	0	5	10	0
Cotton-wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	11		0	2	2	Ditto Malaga———	2	5	0	2	10	0
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	1	5½		0	1	8	Rice, Carolina ———	1	4	0	1	8	0
Ditto Smyrna....	0	1	3		0	1	6	Ditto East-India———	1	8	0	1	15	0
Ditto East-India..	0	1	9		0	2	0	Rum, Jamaica ——gal.	0	3	2	0	4	6
Currants, Zant .... cwt.	3	10	0		3	17	0	Ditto Leeward I. ——	0	2	8	0	3	5
Deals, Dantz..... piece	1	5	0		1	17	0	Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2	15	0	2	16	0
Ditto Petersburgh .. H.	22	0	0		24	0	0	Shellack ———	4	0	0	11	5	0
Ditto Stockholm	40	0	0		43	0	0	Thrown-silk, Italian, lb.	1	12	0	2	10	0
Flax, Riga..... ton	66	0	0		68	0	0	Raw-silk, Ditto ——	0	18	0	1	14	0
Ditto Petersburgh	65	0	0		66	0	0	Ditto China——	1	17	8	2	0	6
Galls, Turkey..... cwt.	4	5	0		6	5	0	Ditto Beng. novi	1	16	0	2	5	0
Geneva, Hollands .. gal.	0	18	0		0	19	0	Ditto organzine	1	11	7	1	18	0
Ditto English	0	8	0		0	11	0	Tar, Stockholm ——bar.	1	6	0	1	7	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	6	0	0		10	15	0	Tin in blocks ——cwt.	6	6	0		—	
Ditto Sandrach	14	0	0		15	0	0	Tobacco, Maryl. ——lb.	0	1	0	0	1	1
Ditto Tragacanth	19	10	0		21	0	0	Ditto Virginia ———	0	0	4½	0	0	8
Hemp, Riga..... ton	64	0	0		65	0	0	Whale-fins ———ton	20	0	0	25	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	64	0	0		65	0	0	Red port———pipe	66	0	0	98	0	0
Indigo, Carracc. ....lb.	0	12	6		0	14	0	Lisbon ———	45	0	0	91	0	0
Ditto East-India	0	11	0		0	14	6	Madeira ———	70	0	0	122	0	0
Ditto Jamaica	none				—			Sherry ———butt	80	0	0	95	0	0
Iron, British, bars, ton	18	0	0		19	0	0	Mountain ———	72	0	0	80	0	0
Ditto Swedish	25	0	0		26	0	0	Vidonia ———hogs.	69	0	0	76	0	0
Ditto Norway	24	0	0		25	0	0	Calcavella ———pipe	84	0	0	95	0	0
Ditto Archangel———	25	0	0		26	0	0	Claret———hogs.	35	0	0	98	0	0
Lead in pigs———fod.	40	0	0		—			Tallow, English——cwt.	3	2	6		—	
Ditto red ———ton	37	0	0		38	0	0	Ditto Russia, white —	2	18	0	2	19	0
Ditto white———	56	0	0		57	0	0	Ditto —— yellow—	2	19	0	3	0	0
Logwood chipt - ———	14	0	0		16	0	0							

Daily Prices of STOCKS, 21st August to 20th September, 1806.

		Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	3 p. Cent. Def.	5 per Cent. Navy	Long Annuities.	Consol Short Ann.	5 p. Cent. 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuit.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3d. Exched. Bills.	3½ d. Ditto.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 p. Cent.
																							£. s. d.			
Aug.	21	214	62½	61⅝	80⅝		94⅜	17⅛	—		5⅝	—	8⅝	183¾		2 D					—			61⅞		
	22	214½	62⅜	61⅝	80⅝		94⅜	17⅛	1 7/16		5⅝	61½	8⅝	—		2 D					1 P		—	61⅞		
	23	—	63⅛	62¼	81⅛		95⅛	17⅛	—		7⅛	—	—	180¾		—					par		—	—		
	25	—	63	62⅜	80⅜		94⅜	18	—		6⅝	—	—	—		2 D					1 P		—	—		
	26	215⅝	63⅛	62⅛	81		95	18	—		7⅛	62⅝	—	180¾		2 D					2 D		—	—		
	27	216	62⅛	62⅞	81⅛		95⅛	18 1/16	—		7⅛	62⅝	—	183¾		2 D					1 P		—	—		
	28	219	63¼	62⅞	81⅛		95⅛	18 1/16	—		7⅝	61⅝	—	—		2 D					1 D		—	—		
	29	—	63⅛	62⅝	81⅛		95⅛	18 1/16	—		7⅝	—	—	186½		—					par		—	—		
	30	219	62⅝	62⅝	81⅛		95⅛	18 1/16	1 1/16		7⅝	—	—	—		—					—		—	—		
Sep.	1	221½	—	62⅝	—		95⅛	—	—		6	—	—	186½		2 D					1 P		—	—		
	2	—	—	*shut*	—		94⅝	*shut*	*shut*		7⅜	62	8⅝	186¼		2 D					par		—	—		
	3	221	*shut*	—	—		95⅛	—	—		7⅜	62⅜	8⅝	—		2 D					1 P		—	—		
	4	220	63	63⅛	—		95⅛	—	—		7⅜	63⅛	—	—		2 D					—		—	—		
	5	220	—	63	—		95⅛	—	—		7⅜	—	—	188¼		2 D					1 P		—	—		
	6	—	—	63⅛	—		95⅛	—	—		8	—	—	188¼		2 D					1 P		—	—		
	8	—	—	63⅜	—		96⅛	—	—		8	63⅜	8⅛	—		2 D					1 P		—	—		
	9	—	—	63⅝	—		96⅛	—	—		8⅛	63⅜	8⅛	—		2 D					1 P		—	—		
	10	—	—	63⅝	—		96⅛	—	—		8⅛	63¾	8⅛	—		2 D					1 P		—	—		
	11	—	—	63⅝	—		96⅛	—	—		8⅛	63⅜	8⅛	—		2 D					1 P		—	—		
	12	—	—	63⅝	—		96⅛	—	—		8⅛	—	8 m	—		1 sD					1 sD		—	—		
	13	—	—	63⅝	—		96⅛	—	—		8⅛	—	8 m	—		2 D					1 P		—	—		
	15	—	—	63⅝	—		95⅞	—	—		7⅞	—	8 m	189		2 D					1 D		19 15 0	—		
	16	—	—	63⅝	—		95⅞	—	—		8	63¼	8 m	—		2 D					1 D		19 15 0	—		
	17	—	—	63⅝	—		95⅞	—	—		8	—	8 m	—		2 D					1 D		—	—		
	18	221	—	63¼	—		95⅞	—	—		7⅞	62⅞	8⅛	—		2 D					1 D		—	—		
	19	—	—	63	—		95⅞	—	—		7⅞	—	8 m	—		2 D					1 D		19 16 0	—		
	20	—	—	62⅞	—		95⅞	—	—		7⅞	—	—	—		—					—		—	—		

ERRATA *in a few copies.*—P. 13, line 7, for "Royal Quarto" read "2 *vols.* Royal Quarto."—p. 16 line 4, from bottom, for "Giralders," read "*his attendants.*"—p. 74, line 25, for "proved" read "*prove.*"—p. 152, line 12, for "1790," read "1740."—p. 175, line 16 from bottom, for "rapid," read "*rapidly.*"—p. 176, bottom line for "Douughty," read "*Doughty.*"